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* NATIONAL *
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"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOLS

"May 7" Cadres Schools Are a New Type of Cadres Schools in the Socialist Period

by

Hu Tso (胡佐) and Kan Hsiao (甘啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1973)

The "May 7" cadres school was a new thing born in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The political report of the 10th Party Congress points out that the whole Party must "run the 'May 7' cadres schools well and support all the newly emerging things of socialism." The deep concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the "May 7" cadres schools gives us great encouragement and inspiration, and we must run the "May 7" cadres schools even better.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the Shanghai district has started over forty "May 7" cadres schools one after the other. In the past five years, 120,000 people have studied and been steeled in the "May 7" cadres schools, which have rendered proper contributions to training and educating the cadres.

The Birth of the "May 7" Cadres Schools Is Inevitable in History

In the course of studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, we have reviewed the history of the birth and development of the "May 7" cadres schools and deeply feel that the emergence of the "May 7" cadres schools in great numbers is definitely not fortuitous and that their birth and development are inevitable in history.

"Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." In the period of democratic revolution, while formulating a correct political line for our Party, Chairman Mao put forth a cadres line of "appointing people on their merit." Chairman Mao said, "The criterion the Communist Party should apply in its cadres policy is whether or not a cadre is resolute in carrying out the Party line, keeps to Party discipline, has close ties with the masses, has the ability to find his bearings independently, and is active, hard-working and unselfish." In order to train and build a contingent of proletarian cadres who could loyally carry out the Party's political line, Chairman Mao personally founded the cadres schools. From the study groups during the Canton peasant movement to the Yenan Anti-Japanese Military and Political University, groups of revolutionary backbone elements were trained and sent to the frontline of the revolutionary struggles, and victory was won in the democratic revolution.

To carry out the democratic revolution, the Party and Chairman Mao educated the cadres for a long time. Socialist revolution should also be carried out in the same way. In order to implement the Party's basic line under the socialist conditions, it is also necessary to have cadres who are well versed in political and vocational work and are Red and vocationally proficient. They must not be officials and lords who ride the high horse and are alienated from the masses, but must be cadres who become one with the masses and are supported by the masses. In 1961, Chairman Mao brought up the question of educating the cadres all over again. Once the cadres are properly educated, our cause will be promising. If the cadres are not properly educated, we will have no way out. In 1964, Chairman Mao said, "Cadres should be educated to have some understanding of Marxism-Leninism; it would be still better if they understand more. That is to say, they should practice Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism." When the great proletarian cultural revolution first started, in accordance with the requirements of the Party's basic line, Chairman Mao issued the "May 7 Directive" which is of far-reaching significance to the education and training of the ranks of proletarian cadres, and in the enhancement and glorification of the Party's tradition in cadres education.

"History tells us that correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company, representatives of the bourgeoisie who had sneaked into the Party, sabotaged and interfered with Chairman Mao's line in cadres education. In the education of cadres, they advocated a revisionist line which was divorced from reality, estranged from labor and alienated from the masses of workers and peasants. They frantically opposed the education of cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and advocated "studying for self-cultivation behind closed doors" and "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul," in a vain attempt to make our cadres forget class struggle and the continuation of the revolution, and turn them into aristocratic officials riding on the backs of the people and their tools for restoring capitalism.

Apparently this revisionist cadres line could not be destroyed without a great and tempestuous struggle. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary cadres indignantly denounced Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, rebelled against this

line in cadres education and took away his power. On October 4, 1968, encouraged by Chairman Mao's instruction calling on the "vast numbers of cadres to go down to do manual labor," everybody rushed to the rural villages with boundless enthusiasm. "May 7" cadres schools were built one after the other, and a new type of cadres school in the socialist period was eventually born!

The adherence to the "May 7" road by the cadres and the running of "May 7" cadres schools are a great revolution in the history of educating cadres in our Party. It helps to prevent the birth of the privileged strata under the socialist conditions and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. In summing up the experience of the first proletarian government in history--the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels, teachers of the revolution, brought out the question of how to prevent the "servants of society" from becoming the "masters of society" for the proletariat and working people in the whole world. After the victory in the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin pointed out, "We must be on the guard against the birth of a 'new bourgeoisie' amidst our Soviet staff members and attend to the question of the socialist transformation of the state organizations." The most important reason that the first socialist country has restored capitalism and been transformed into social imperialism is that a handful of those people in power taking the capitalist road have usurped supreme political power in the Party. All these experiences and lessons illustrate that the "May 7" cadres school meets the requirements of the Party's basic line in the socialist period. It is the inevitable outcome of the victory of Chairman Mao's line in cadres education over the revisionist line, and the path which must be taken in building the ranks of cadres after the proletariat has come into political power.

The Superiority of the New Type of Cadres Schools

The "May 7" cadres school is a new type of cadres school in the socialist period. In what way is it new? It is new because it takes the "May 7 road. It organizes the broad masses of cadres to seriously read books and study in conjunction with tne actual struggle, participate in collective productive labor as an ordinary worker, join production brigades to get tempered, carry out socialist investigations, do mass work and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is the correct path for training the ranks of proletarian cadres that runs diametrically opposite to the "three departures" of the revisionist line in cadres education.

In the "May 7" cadres schools, education in ideology and political line can be carried out in a more concentrated manner. The broad masses of cadres give priority to the "study of politics" and "criticism of bourgeoisie" in the cadres schools, seriously read books and study in order to have a good grasp of Marxism. The students who come in turn for training each term insist on taking the Party's basic line as the key link, select for study one or two works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, implement the policy of integrating theory with practice, and study Marxism-Leninism in conjunction with the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, with summing up the experiences and lessons drawn from the two-line struggle, and with the transformation of their world outlook. They can thus "learn things in depth, bear them firmly in mind and put them to use." This is favorable to heightening their ability in

disintuishing between genuine and sham Marxism, to raising their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and transforming the world outlook of the students.

"Studying on the one hand and taking up production on the other" in the "May 7" cadres schools can enable the cadres to retain the natural colors of the common laborer and strengthen the thoughts and feelings of the working people. The cadres schools are run in the countryside and they create favorable conditions for the cadres to participate in agricultural production. It is highly imperative for the cadres to participate in some agricultural labor which can assist the cadres who have lived in the city for a long time to understand the countryside, familiarize themselves with the countryside, support agricultural construction in a better way and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. Meanwhile it is also useful for strengthening the preparedness against war. Certainly mere labor cannot replace the raising of the awareness of the two-line struggle, and study and labor must be organically combined. A cadres school in Shanghai organized the broad masses of students to study "Feuerbach and the End of German Classic Philosophy" on the one hand and participate in agricultural labor on the other. The two were well combined together, thus enabling the students to deepen their understanding of the significance of labor as well as increase their comprehension of the materialist concept of history. Some students said, "On seeing the canals in the past, I recalled only Emperor Yang of the Sui Dynasty. Now when I see River Yentang, I think of the wisdom and strength of the hundreds of thousands of people." The two different things "thought of" reflect the change from the idealist conception of history to the materialist conception of history.

The "May 7" cadres schools constantly organize the cadres to go to the countryside to join production brigades for tempering, participate in collective productive labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, carry out social investigations, do mass work and carry forward the Party's glorious tradition in cadres education. In the course of organizing the cadres to join the brigades, many cadres schools thoroughly criticize the revisionist line in cadres education based on "reading books behind closed doors" and "running schools with closed doors." Through the activities of recollection and comparison carried out by the poor and lower-middle peasants and conducting investigation into the history of the two-line struggle in the countryside, the cadres are given education in actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. Their class feelings are raised through eating, living, working, studying and making criticism together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Joining production brigades for tempering in the countryside is much harder than life in the city, but this offers an excellent opportunity for steeling and educating the cadres and accelerating the transformation of their world outlook. The cadres who had been tempered in the brigades strongly reflected, "We have teachers everywhere in the countryside and have models for studies. We receive education all the time and have strength for transformation."

For more than five years, the "May 7" cadres schools have reaped rich fruits. Tempered in the "May 7" cadres schools, the broad masses of cadres have profoundly transformed their ideological outlook and state of mind. The old cadres recalled the life of struggle during the revolutionary wars and said,

"When I come to the coast of the East China Sea, I think of Nanniwan. At the time of criticizing Lin Piao, rectifying the style of work, and studying Marxism-Leninism, I recall the rectification campaign at Yenan." They are resolved "not to pause on the 'May 7' road but fight all their lives with the red flag held high up." Many new cadres from worker-peasant families look upon going to cadres schools as the solicitude of the Party and the trust of their class. They study Marxism-Leninism from morning till night so as to "properly wield power for the class and become good successors to the revolution." Intellectuals who have been educated and steeled in the cadres schools on the whole reflect that they have received an education which they cannot receive in the schools and cities, and that they have advanced one giant step forward in further solving the question of for whom and shifting their foothold to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers. Having been tempered in the "May 7" cadres schools, the broad masses of cadres and intellectuals return to their work-posts with a good way of thinking and style of work which they have learned in the cadres school. They continue to take the "May 7" road under the new conditions and are resolved to remain "May 7" fighters all their lives. Such cadres are welcomed by the broad masses, who said, "There is a great difference between cadres who have gone to the 'May 7' cadres schools and those who have not."

The Long-Term Nature in the Running of "May 7" Cadres Schools As Viewed from the Characteristics of the Historical Period of Socialism

That the "May 7" cadres schools must be run on a long-term basis is independent of man's will. The protracted nature of the class struggle and the two-line struggle within the Party in the historical period of socialism and the protracted nature of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in contending for the cadres determine that our building the ranks of proletarian cadres is a long-term strategic task. Therefore running "May 7" cadres schools properly is not a stop-gap measure of three or five years, but a hundred-year plan in the entire historical period of socialism, and it must be carried on from generation to generation.

Like all newly emerging things, the development of the "May 7" cadres schools is not all plain sailing. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique headed by Brezhnev, who mortally feared and bitterly hated the emergence of the "May 7" cadres schools, jumped out impatiently and attacked the "May 7" cadres schools as "camps of reform through labor" and "concentration camps." Lin Piao, Ch'en Po-ta and company, lackeys of the Soviet revisionists, double-dealers, renegades and traitors who had sneaked into the Party also frantically jumped out one by one in close collaboration and collusion with their masters. On the one hand, they attacked and smeared the "May 7" cadres schools as "unemployment in disguise" and for "reducing the number of people feeding on state grain," and on the other hand, they turned certain so-called cadres schools under their control into places for repudiating and attacking the revolutionary cadres. The attacks of the enemies aroused the tremendous proletarian indignation of the "May 7" fighters. In the course of running the schools in the past five years, the students unremittingly denounced and condemned the vicious attacks against the "May 7" cadres schools launched by social imperialism and the Lin Piao clique,

continuously weeded out the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in cadres education, and swept away the old traditional ideas that had influenced us for several thousand years.

But the struggle has not terminated and the bourgeoisie is not reconciled to its defeat. At present, the struggle in front of us is whether to energetically support the newly emerging things of socialism and insist on running the "May 7" cadres schools on a long-term basis, or to oppose the newborn things, turn back the wheel of history and retrace our steps. The class enemies at home and abroad have cast forth Confucius, the spokesman of the declining slave-owners, in a vain attempt to use this political corpse to oppose the socialist system, forge public opinion for capitalist restoration, launch counter-attacks to settle accounts in the reverse, recapture the bourgeois positions lost in the great cultural revolution and smother the newborn things of the great cultural revolution, including the "May 7" cadres schools, in their cradles. But the "May 7" cadres schools, having a correct orientation and line, are full of vitality and are bound to mature healthily in the struggle. While launching resolute counter-attacks against the enemies' sabotage activities, we must soberly understand that the revisionist line and the old traditional concepts still have a strong influence. We must constantly struggle against and completely break away from the old ways of thinking and old concepts in our mind, constantly solve the new contradictions on the road ahead so that the "May 7" cadres schools can prosper and flourish all the more.

The practice in these five years shows that the Party committee has attached great significance to the key link of running well the "May 7" cadres schools which are supported by all quarters. Whenever this is done, the "May 7" cadres schools will be run more vigorously. The Party committee must first of all attach great ideological significance to running well the "May 7" cadres schools and grasp it as an important matter in implementing the Party's basic line, an important matter in consolidating and developing the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and an important matter of the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. To strengthen its leadership over the cadres schools, the Party committee mainly takes the Party's basic line as the key link and grasps the question of orientation and line in running cadres schools. The cadres schools have always to advance amidst struggles. They cannot be run like a pool of stagnant water. There must be some spray and foam, and all kinds of obstacles and interference must be overcome. Meanwhile, we must strengthen the building of the leading bodies of the cadres schools. We must train backbone forces for running the schools, show concern for them politically, ideologically and in their livelihood and create conditions so that they can study better the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study the Party's instructions, come into contact with realities and the masses, revolutionize themselves ideologically, strike root in the cadres schools and run the cadres schools well. The Party committee must also grasp well the plans of the cadres schools, and supervise and urge the relevant departments to make concrete arrangements for their serious implementation. The leading cadres of the Party committee must take the lead in going to the cadres schools to participate in studies and undergo steeling. Under the leadership of the Party committee, the concern and support of the various relevant departments for the work of the cadres schools are also indispensable.

We must enthusiastically become the promoters of progress in running cadres schools well so that the new type of cadres schools in the socialist period can render more contributions toward the implementation of the Party's basic line, strengthening the building and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Be a New Peasant of the Socialist Era

- Criticizing and repudiating the reactionary fallacy of "reform through labor in disguise" of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique

by

Ch'eng Yu-chih (程有志)
an educated youth sent to the countryside in Wench'uant'un production brigade, Cholu hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 24, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of educated young people of our country have with revolutionary heroism dashed to the countryside and the frontier, taken the road of integration with the workers and peasants, and opened up a new chapter in the annals of youth movements. By maliciously slandering and attacking the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside as "reform through labor in disguise," the Lin Piao anti-Party clique is actually reactionary in the extreme.

Regarding what orientation should the youth movement follow and which road should the educated young people adhere to, there at all times are two fundamentally antagonistic lines.

The great leader Chairman Mao has all along shown great concern over the growth of the younger generation, and pinned boundless hope on the broad masses of young people. As early as the period of new democratic revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and does so in practice." During the period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao again issued the call: "All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao further pointed out: "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." This series of brilliant directives have profoundly elucidated the basic orientation for the Chinese youth movement, and guided the broad masses of educated young people of the whole country to advance with broad steps along the road of socialist revolution and construction.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company tried their utmost to distort the orientation of the youth movement and resorted to every means to oppose the young people from integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique maliciously attacked and slandered the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside as "reform through labor in disguise" and tried to lure the educated young people away from the revolutionary

road indicated by Chairman Mao, take the evil road of revisionism and become their tools for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. We must see through the sinister motive of "reform through labor in disguise" shouted by Lin Piao and company, expose its reactionary essence completely and carry on this great socialist revolutionary movement of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside through to the end.

In May 1964, I graduated from the Changchiak'ou Municipal Middle School and went to Cholu hsien in Hopei Province to join and settle in the Wench'uan-t'un production brigade. When I first started out on the journey of the revolution, the class enemies took advantage of my not having maintained a firm stand and tried "to pull me over." The Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants saw through the sinister design of the class enemies at one glance. The Party branch secretary told me the village history and the cadres of the production brigade led me around and taught me to recognize the doors, the people and the classes. With the education and help of the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, I began to understand whom to love, whom to hate and whom to follow, and smashed the plot of the enemy.

Later, the class enemies again tried to instigate us educated young people to return to the city. We studied over and over again Chairman Mao's brilliant work "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and realized that the educated young people must be integrated with the poor and lower-middle peasants all their lives and not for just a moment. Backed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, we united with the broad masses of young people, exposed the class enemies, and adhered to the correct orientation of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside.

A struggle is like a lesson. The practice of class struggle has educated me and enabled me to understand that it is Chairman Mao who guided me to take the revolutionary road, the poor and lower-middle peasants who helped me to take root in the countryside, and the heat of struggle that enabled me to take the first step on the road of integration with the workers and peasants. No matter what tricks the class enemies may play, they can never hope to stop the vigorous tempo of our advance. Let the "theory of reform through labor in disguise" concocted by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique go to the devil!

Different classes always have distinctly different viewpoints in regard to labor. All exploiting classes despise labor and the workers and peasants. They are parasites who only stretch out their hands when their coats are handed to them and open their mouths when meals are served. They regard getting things without working for them, taking things by trickery or by force, and being officials lording it over the people as the supreme "honor" and doing work or farming as a "disgrace." They look upon the working people as "mean" people, and labor as a means of "punishment." From the reactionary ideas of "The student, having completed his learning, should apply himself to be an official" and "Those who labor with their mind govern others, while those who labor with their strength are governed by others" taught by Confucius and Mencius more than 2,000 years ago, to such reactionary fallacies as "getting learned in order to become an official" and "reform through labor in disguise" are all of the same vein and in the same key. What they sold are the same line of goods wholly devoted to achieving the sinister objective of oppressing and deceiving

the people and upholding and protecting the exploitation system. Only the performance of Lin Piao and company was even more barefaced and unsavory.

In contrast to all exploiting classes, the proletariat consider labor as a great and magnificent undertaking. Labor makes humanity and the world, and all the wealth of society is made by the workers, peasants and the working intellectuals. The working people are the true motive force in the making of world history. Lin Piao and his kind rediculed the sending of our educated young people to the mountains and countryside as "reform through labor in disguise" and tried to make us take again the old road of divorcing ourselves from labor, from the workers and peasants and from reality, and become "spiritual aristocrats" remaining above the masses. This fully exposed their evil features as agents of the landlords and bourgeoisie.

The great leader Chairman Mao has boundless concern for and faith in our younger generation. He patiently teaches us and hopes that all the young people will understand: "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." In the practice of going to the countryside to take up farming, I gradually began to appreciate this great directive of Chairman Mao, and understood that we could not just sit still and hope for socialism to take shape, but must rely on hard work for the realization of the communist ideal. The very commonplace work done with a spade or a shovel is also closely linked up with the world revolution, and everything is like adding brick and tile to the mansion of communism.

I remember in the second year after my arrival at the countryside, for the sake of transforming the poor condition of the soil which was of low fertility and gave a low yield, five educated young people including myself organized a fertilizer accumulation team with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and turned the slack winter season into a busy winter season by making "four-in-one" high temperature compost. We swept droppings in the street, carried night-soil, hauled ashes from brick beds, and did not return to the city even during the Spring Festival. After three months of hard struggle, we accumulated more than 1,200,000 over catties of fertilizer. That year, we and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the No. 8 production team scored a bumper harvest in agriculture, and grain production rose from the 54,000 catties in the previous year to 126,000 catties. Following this, in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we educated young people and the poor and lower-middle peasants again threw ourselves into the battle for practicing scientific farming in a big way and popularizing the superior strains. In the past several years, we cultivated over ten varieties of sorghum, corn, rice, wheat and potato, popularized more than 70 strains, sent more than 450,000 catties of fine seeds in support of various parts of the country, and continued to set records with the hybrid of sorghum crossing the "Yangtze" and the hybrid of corn topping the 1,000-catty mark. We used the practice of labor to smash the theory of "hybrids are low-yielding" given in books.

As I was tempered myself in labor, the moment I made the slightest achievement, the Party and the people would confer very high honor on me. In 1971, I was appointed as a member of the coordination group in Hopei in utilizing the hybrid vigor of agricultural crops, attended the 1st national conference and

shouldered four scientific research projects assigned by the state. The course of struggle I have gone through in the countryside has effectively explained that: The going of an educated youth to the countryside to become a new type of socialist peasant, to work alongside with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and to take part personally in the building of a socialist new countryside and creating a beautiful future, is a great mission entrusted us by the era, as well as an extremely glorious revolutionary action. These iron-clad facts have relentlessly laid bare the counter-revolutionary fallacy of "reform through labor in disguise" spread by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

For more than nine years, I have gone through in the countryside a continuous process of transforming my old thinking and remolding my world outlook. In this process, I have deeply realized that the poor and lower-middle peasants are excellent teachers for training and educating the educated young people, and that the three great revolutionary movements are good classrooms for transforming our thinking. Growing up and receiving tempering in the countryside has enabled such a "bookworm" as myself, "whose four limbs are unaccustomed to toil, and who cannot distinguish the five kinds of grain," to become a socialist new peasant and to gloriously join the Chinese Communist Party. This is the result of my having been nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought and educated by the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Facts have proved that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside is the revolutionary road pointed out for us by Chairman Mao, an important path for the training of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, an important measure for stepping up the building of a new socialist countryside, and an important strategic step for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and opposing revisionism. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique were frightened to death of the revolutionary action of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside, and they hated it with a vengeance, and did everything they could to vilify it. This has proved precisely that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside has hit their revisionist line at the vulnerable spot. Because of this, our broad masses of educated young people must adhere to the correct orientation of sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside, and forever advance courageously along the road of integration with the workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao.

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RADAR FIGHTERS

The Radar Fighters on "The Roof Ridge of the World"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 25, 1973)

Flying over the Tibetan Plateau, one can see dazzling ice-capped peaks piercing like rapiers into the blue sky. Many heroic radar fighters are stationed here amidst the ice-capped peaks and snow-covered mountains. They operate the radar day and night without stop, keep a hundredfold vigilance in guarding the territorial air of our motherland, and fight incessantly on the "Roof Ridge of the World" for defending our great socialist motherland.

Radar company No. 4 in a certain air force unit is one of the radar companies defending the frontier and is close to the border. It is stationed on an ice-capped peak 4,800 meters in height in the Himalayan ranges. In front of it, there is a wind gap formed between two continuous ranges of mountains; on its two flanks are ice-capped peaks rising to 7,000 meters; and behind it, the undulating mountains resemble billowing waves. To defend the motherland, the glorious radar armymen in this company have carried out many a heroic and straightforward struggles here!

The weather here is ever-changing. On a fine day, it may rain for a while, snow for a while, or hail for a while amidst a sandstorm. In order to insure the normal operation of the radar, the fighters have frequently to prostrate on the snow-covered ground to avoid suffocation in the wind and snow, and to check the instruments and the lines of transmission. They have to brave the tempestuous wind and snow, and climb up to the high antenna to sweep away the accumulated snow and knock off the ice so that the "vision for a thousand li" will not be obscured.

It was a day after the National Day. The sun shone dazzling in the morning, but after lunch heavy clouds rose above the peaks on the four sides and presently not a single beam of light could be seen in the entire sky. The whirling snowflakes soon turned into an avalanche. The highway winding up the mountain and leading to the base of company No. 4 was entirely buried by heavy snow and the automobile which delivered fuel and food to company No. 4 was trapped in the accumulated snow when it had just reached the mid-slope of the mountain.

Having assembled the troops, the commander briefed them, saying, "The automobile is state property. If it cannot climb up here, it will break down after staying in the cold throughout the night on the mountain slope. The fuel and food are our material resources for continuing the combat and surviving the winter, and must be transported up the mountain. Comrades, go down quickly, shovel the snow and push the truck!" Scarcely had the commander finished speaking, the fighters left with iron shovels and wood clubs and rushed toward the automobile.

The snow accumulated on the highway had already reached the thickness of over a meter, but the snow was still falling heavily. No sooner had a shovel of snow been removed than it was filled up again. The snow-laden wind

made it difficult for people to keep a firm foothold or breathe. When the Communist Party members and veteran fighters thought of serving the country and preserving state property, the more difficult the task was, the more they strove to play their vanguard role. Despite their physical indisposition, they lay under the truck and scraped away little by little the snow accumulated under the wheels. From 7 o'clock in the evening they worked until 2 o'clock next morning and eventually cleared a portion of less than 400 meters of the highway and got the car up the mountain.

Exhausted, the comrades fell asleep. However, the fighters in Radar Control Squad No. 1 woke up before daybreak and said, "What has happened tonight? We feel suffocated!" They pulled open the door of their room. Ah! How could they get out? The heavy snow in the night had buried them and the snow wall in front of them had tightly blocked the door.

"What shall we do?"

Some said, "The heavy snow in the night must have buried all the comrades of the company. We have to think of a way to drag them out." But, how could they get out? They decided to dig a tunnel upward from their doorway right through the snow. There was no iron shovel inside the house and they could only dig with their bare hands. The hands of many a comrade were numb with cold, but tney continued digging after rubbing their hands against their bodies for a moment. When they emerged out of the tunnel which was several meters deep through the snow, only steep roofs above the snow-covered ground were all that they could see of the steel-framed houses. Only the sections above the rings of the posts were exposed on the basketball court. When shooting at the snow level, there was no need to throw the ball upward. They could just throw it down. They were getting prepared to rescue the other fighters when the fighters of the various squads and platoons emerged from the snow heaps one after the other. When they saw each other, they laughed and said, "Ah! We are all fighting a tunnel war."

This snowfall was virtually an avalanche which buried the base of company No. 4. Since they could not remove the thick snow all at once, they opened up communications ditches on the snow ground to link up the houses of the various squads and platoons and the control room,and persevered in struggle. They lived in the snow heaps for more than a month and although they had to drink ice water and had only two frugal meals every day, the radar antenna which guarded the sacred territorial air of our motherland did not stop turning for a single moment.

On the night of the Spring Festival in another year, many comrades in company No. 4 suddenly felt indisposed. The stuffed dumplings were prepared but nobody would eat them. However, they still insisted on doing their duties. They said, "Right now the lights are on in all households throughout our motherland. Firecrackers are let off everywhere and everybody is happily celebrating the festival. As long as we can budge, we must persevere in struggle and must not let anything escape our watch." The Party branch assigned the comrades who had not taken ill to the tasks of the sick comrades. Notwithstanding his high fever, diesel engine operator Li Hung-chung (李 洪忠) staggered to the engine room by supporting himself all the way against the wall,and asked to replace the

fighter on duty. He said, "The comrades must be so tired after operating the engine continuously for twelve hours. Let me take up the work for a while!"

The fighters of company No. 4 fought selflessly in this way for the safety of the motherland. When you asked them whether their life was bitter, they would smile and reply, "It is somewhat bitter. But when you think of the Red armymen on the snow-clad mountains and grassland, and when you know that the people of the whole country can labor, work and study in peace because of your training here, you will taste the sweetness in this bitterness." In order to free the radar from all obstructions, radar technician Li Shu-keng (李书庚) chose to stay awake at night. Braving the piercing cold wind, he crouched and worked at the base with several veteran fighters. When the light spots which they were following closely appeared on the screen, their fatigue for the whole night was wiped out completely by the exhilaration of the victory in the battle.

Veteran fighter Li Kang (李刚) had already fought on this mountain for six years, and he had never been absent from any official assignments or logistic duties in this company, no matter it was shovelling snow, carrying water, transporting oil or delivering firewood. He said, "Whenever I visit my family inland, I witness a new transformation in the outlook of my native village. New factories have increased and new railroads have come into operation. The desolate mountains and hills in my native place have been turned into Tachai fields. The more I see and think of all these, the more I understand the significance of our battle here." As soon as the new fighters arrived in the company unit this year, he taught them military techniques. Besides assisting the new fighters to master the essential points of radar operation through practice when he was on duty, he also sacrificed his own leisure time, and lectured to the new fighters on the theory of the operating techniques of the radar. He set strict demands and seriously supervised training without overlooking a single detail. Some people said to him, "You will be demobilized soon. Why do you still grasp things so firmly and take things so seriously?" He went to chat with the new fighters, saying, "I was taught military techniques by the old comrades. If I do not teach you, the planes of our enemies will escape our screen and sneak into our country! You must learn well the techniques of wiping out the enemies!" Under his patient assistance, many newly enlisted fighters were soon capable of operating independently and took up combat duties.

We also met a Tibetan fighter named Nungnu (农奴) here. He is the son of a liberated serf. He named himself "serf" in order to remind himself of the suffering his ancestors had undergone under the exploitation and oppression of the three masters and encourage himself to struggle and fight for defending the present happy life. Nungnu was assigned to the diesel engine squad after his enlistment. Diesel engine operation was extremely difficult for this Tibetan fighter who neither spoke Chinese nor recognized a single Chinese character. But, starting from the requirements of the revolutionary struggle, he understood the importance of learning to operate the diesel engine and was resolved to overcome any difficulties. He learned to speak Chinese from the comrades and studied Chinese characters at the cultural evening school in the company. When the others studied for one hour,he studied for two; when the others took a rest, he still persevered in hard training. Within half a

year after his enlistment, he was capable of operating independently and started to take up combat duties. Company No. 4 is stationed at a high altitude and facing the wind gap. With the onset of winter, it is inconvenient to brave the tempestuous wind and snow and inspect the engine which is placed on the battlefield. He thus spent his leisure time with his comrades and dug over 3,000 pieces of turf, each weighing more than a hundred catties. On the battlefield, they built with their own hands a diesel engine room which was sheltered from the wind and snow, thus insuring that the diesel engine could be started and operated more easily in winter and strengthening preparedness against war.

- NCNA Correspondent

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LABOR PROTECTION

Labor Protection in Shanghai Plant

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1973)

china's leading industrial city of shanghai is pressing ahead in the battle against industrial hazards and occupational diseases. a case in point is the shanghai ore crushing plant.. no worker who came to the plant after liberation has contracted silicosis. more than a half of its workers suffered from silicosis before liberation.

all workshops now have dust-control equipment that keeps the density of dust in the air to less than 2 milligrammes per cubic metre, the standard set by the state.

capitalists built the workshops so low and small in the old days so as to squeeze maximum profits and ventilation was so poor that workers inhaled 250 grammes of dust every day. many died of silicosis.

workshops and storehouse, which were only 2 to 3 metres high, were raised to 6 or 10 metres high and new workshops with more than 1,000 square metres floor space were added after liberation. the workers have constantly improved the dust-control facilities and fought industrial hazards more effectively. production is basically mechanized or semi-mechanized.

those who contracted silicosis before liberation convalesce in the plant's sanatorium and are given free medical treatment. those who have recovered have returned to the plant to do lighter work and the disease has been brought under control in many other cases.

medical workers of the plant's health centre make frequent rounds of the workshops to spread labour protection knowledge. retired workers receive free medical service from the health centre. a retired worker named yang kuei-ching said: "we workers were starving before liberation and had no money to see a doctor. though i am retired today, i still enjoy free medical service in addition to my monthly state old-age pension." he contracted diseases due to the back-breaking labour before liberation. the state has given him more than 3,000 yuan of medical treatment since he retired.

shanghai has an industrial hygiene and occupational disease research institute and every district has a health and disease prevention centre. many hospitals have set up departments specializing in occupational diseases. the workers of the plant have an annual x-ray check-up, and the institute regularly checks up

on the workshops' density of dust and dust control measures in the plant.

it has built sports facilities for the workers. the amateur basketball, football and table tennis teams often take part in friendly matches with those of other units. inter-workshop ball games are often held.

responding to chairman mao's call "grasp revolution, promote production", the workers now produce more than 100 kinds of products as against only 20 in the early post-liberation days. three times as much ore powder was produced last year as the total in the 24 years before liberation. the first ten months of this year saw a 7 per cent increase over the corresponding 1972 period.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN RICE

China Makes New Achievements in Scientific Research in Rice

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 1, 1973)

a national conference on scientific research in rice sponsored by the chinese academy of agriculture and forestry calls attention to the vigorous mass scientific research carried out by more than ten million people throughout the vast countryside. these are former poor and lower-middle peasants, leading cadres and scientists.

output of rice accounts for nearly half china's grain output. this year's unit and total yield of early rice topped all previous records. some brigades in southern china, for many years running, have had excellent rice harvests averaging 15 tons per hectare, based on two rice crops a year. high yields of over 7.5 tons per hectare have been reaped year after year even by brigades in northern parts of china that have a frost-free period of only 150-160 days.

this proved that high yield could be achieved on a stable basis, it was noted at the recent conference held in the soochow area of east china's kiangsu province.

between the late fifties and early sixties china systematically changed over from long-stalked to short-stalked varieties in order to raise rice output. efforts

have been concentrated in recent years on improving strains. in kwangtung province where the fine strain "stocky nanteh" was evolved, meetings are held every year at various levels to evaluate the fine seeds selected. there are regular courses to train peasant technicians. two hundred and twenty thousand seed breeders are responsible for nearly 60,000 hectares of land set aside for breeding good strains. a peasant seed breeder of kwangtung province named teng yen-tang alone has bred a dozen new rice strains in the past twenty years. half of the province's rice acreage -- two million hectares -- was sown to newly evolved good seeds last year.

improved seeds have been popularized in all rice producing areas. those in the south have popularized more than 90 new strains, each of which has been grown on at least 6,670 hectares, giving 10 per cent more output. in the north, more than 50 improved strains have been bred through systematic selection and hybridization and are now widely used. their output is 10 to 20 per cent higher than those formerly used.

a number of new strains with different ripening time have been bred in the south where two or three crops are grown a year. kwangtung, chekiang, szechwan, kirin and liaoning provinces have bred many disease-resistant strains.

taking advantage of the favourable conditions presented by china's vast territory, local authorities have generally adopted the method of testing out new varieties of seed in different places. seeds from northern areas were propagated in the south in the winter so that two or three generations could be raised a year as against only one previously. this makes it possible to cut the time for developing a new variety from eight or nine years to four or five.

some new varieties bred by means of radiation have been sown on large tracts. research in utilization of the hybrid vigour of cross-bred male-sterile species, a new subject introduced in china only half a dozen years ago, is now going on in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. headway has also been made in crossing the two most popular sub-species of rice in china -- the hsien and keng, as well as in distant hybridization, polyploid and haploid breeding.

chinese peasants have farmed intensively since time immemorial. this traditional experience has been enriched in recent years. formerly two crops of rice a year were grown only in south china. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses of people's commune members, eager to make greater contributions to the revolution, extended the multiple-crop acreage. the area sown to two crops of rice a year or two rice crops plus wheat has long gone higher than 32 degrees north latitude. the cultivation system of growing one crop of wheat plus one of rice a year is being popularized rapidly in north and northwest china

which used to grow only one crop annually. reforming the cultivation system in line with local conditions, increasing the multiple-crop index and making the most of the potential of the land and sunshine now plays an important part in developing farming rapidly.

abundant experience has also been accumulated in protection of paddy rice. research workers have brought to light the biological features and the circulation pattern of such major insect pests and diseases as rice borers and rice blast, and evolved effective measures to control damage to a large extent. chekiang province succeeded in controlling damage by such poison-spreading insects as rice leaf hoppers and plant hoppers two years in a row, and the incidence of rice dwarfing has been cut considerably. high-efficiency, low-poison and low-residue systematic insecticides have been developed and put to regular production over the past few years, making positive contributions to the control of rice-attacking pest insects.

SOIL TEMPERATURE PRESERVING AGENT

China Produces Soil-Temperature Preserving Agent

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

a soil-temperature preserving agent is produced and being used in many parts of china. when applied in spring, it helps seeds sprout earlier than usual.

it was first turned out by research workers of the institute of geography of the chinese academy of sciences in cooperation with workers of the talien oil chemical works from factory waste.

in the last few years, peasants in various parts of china tried to do spring sowing earlier in order to raise the land-utility rate. they used plastic sheets to hasten sprouting, but this is expensive and labour-consuming.

researchers of the geography institute went to the talien plant in 1970 and started experiments to produce a cheap soil agent.

the agent is sprayed in liquid form to create a thin film in the fields. this film checks evaporation of

soil moisture and cuts the loss of heat. it also reduces top-soil salinity which rises with water.

good results have been achieved in the past few years on large tracts of land in peking, shenyang and luta. rice seeds sprouted seven to ten days earlier and spring vegetables five to six days earlier.

COTTON HARVESTS

More Cotton-Producing Chinese Provinces Report Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

kiangsu, anhwei, szechwan and hupeh provinces, major cotton-producers in the yangtze river basin, report good harvests this year.

kiangsu province at the yangtze estuary planted 580,000 hectares this year and expects a harvest ten percent bigger than last year's. both total and per-hectare yields are higher than usual in the nantung and suchow administrative regions in southern kiangsu which are noted for high yields. the northern part of the province where output used to be low reports a good harvest with per-hectare yield hitting an all-time high.

neighbouring anhwei province sets a new record in total output. szechwan province in the upper reaches of the yangtze has gathered ten percent more cotton this year than last. hupeh province in the middle reaches also reports a bigger harvest.

people's communes in these provinces are busy selling cotton to the state to support socialist construction. by november 7, anhwei province had sold 50 percent more cotton than by the same time last year and quality is higher.

in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the four provinces paid greater attention to cotton production this year. they popularized the experience of advance units in achieving high yields before sowing and improved their production plans.

the people wrested this year's good harvest from various natural adversities. many places in kiangsu, szechwan and hupeh were hit by low temperature, waterlogging and drought during the growing period of cotton. the nantung administrative region, an important cotton-producer, was struck by a dry spell and red spiders in august and later by excess rain. millions of people turned out to battle the elements and achieve a good harvest.

CERAMIC FILTERS

Chinese Industry Using Ceramic Filters

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov.30, 1973)

porous ceramics, a new type of filtering material to replace cloth, cotton, paper, plastics, wire mesh and stainless steel, is being used widely in chinese industry.

this new kind of ceramics, which has evenly distributed pores, is made by calcination at a certain temperature from a mixture of molten quartz, corundum, powdered glass and clay. resistant to high temperature, erosion by chemicals and abrasion and having great mechanical strength, it can be used for filtering gases, liquids and solids. it was turned out by technicians and workers of the shantung institute of industrial ceramics and the shensi ceramics plant who cooperated in research during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this new filtering material is being used in metallurgical, chemical, petroleum, textile, synthetic rubber, pharmaceutical, food processing and other industries. tests undertaken by the peking general petro-chemical works, the tzupo mining administration of shantung province and other units show that porous ceramics is more efficient, less expensive, safer and simpler to use than other kinds of filtering material.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Hsinhua Correspondent Acclaims Arab Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

the sixth arab summit conference came to a triumphant close in algiers on november 28 after three days of deliberations. the arab countries once again demonstrated their militant solidarity at this conference, where the heads of state sat together to thrash out policies for resisting israeli aggression and liberating occupied arab territories.

it is the common will and aspirations of the 120 million arab people, including the palestinians, to safeguard and strengthen their fighting solidarity. the conference has inspired them with the determination to further close their ranks, persevere in struggle, overcome the numerous barriers and obstacles created by the superpowers and seize new victories.

the unprecedented strength of the arab and palestinian people's fighting unity found vivid expression in the recent middle east war. all the arab countries went into action in face of their common enemy -- the israeli aggressors. apart from rendering their moral support, many of the countries declared their readiness to place all their resources and capabilities in the service of the battle of resistance, and their armies at the disposal of egypt and syria. this was a powerful demonstration of the militant unity of the arab world which shook the earth by dispelling at one stroke the doldrums characteristic of the "no war, no peace" situation and exacting a severe retribution for the enemy's aggression. as houari boumedienne, president of the algerian revolution council, said at the opening ceremony of the conference, the sincere solidarity of the arab nation as shown during its resistance to the recent zionist expansionist aggression was a new phenomenon which surprised the whole world and aroused the admiration of friendly countries.

in face of the excellent situation brought about by the united struggle of the arab people and their armed forces, the two superpowers have devised a ceasefire fraud in an attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the national liberation struggle of the arab countries and sow dissension among them. this has caused a temporary difficulty to the arab cause, but it can only harden

the arab and palestinian people's fighting will and awaken them further to the invaluable quality of their militant unity.

recently, many arab leaders made extensive visits and other contacts to exchange views on the present situation and coordinate their stance so as to maintain and strengthen the unity of the arab countries. the public opinion of arab countries has also voiced a loud call for arab unity in struggle. an algerian paper stressed that it is of prime importance now to "maintain arab unity which has been realised rapidly and forcefully in the battle against the common enemy". the syrian daily "althawrah" pointed out that arab unity "is now more necessary and more urgent" than it was during the battle. the tunisian paper "l'action" said it is at present an imperative duty of the arabs to mobilise all potentials and coordinate action on the basis of militant solidarity. many arab countries have reiterated that they will continue to render support and assistance to the countries on the front in the political, military, financial and other fields. they have also made it clear that they will take united actions to strike at israel and its supporters.

in order to strengthen arab unity in struggle, the leaders of arab countries have laid special emphasis on maintaining the common basis of this unity, that is, a persistent struggle against aggression so as to realise the lofty goal of recovering all the occupied land and restoring to the palestinian people their national rights. the general declaration of the arab summit conference firmly points out that "it is impossible for the arab countries to agree ambiguously to stake their future on the sole basis of vague promises and secret deals."

arab public opinion also points out that to strengthen the militant arab unity it is also necessary to oppose all plots engineered by the superpowers to create dissension, and to be especially on guard against the "deceitful tricks of the russians".

through this war against aggression and especially through the ceasefire resolution plotted and peddled by the soviet revisionists, more and more arabs have come to know more clearly the meanness and sinister designs of the soviet union, the socalled "friend" of the arab people. some arab newspapers rightly point out that the soviet union "is not a real ally" and the arabs were greatly disappointed in the soviet union and that what the arabs have learned from the war is that they should only count on themselves and on their militant unity.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

the albanian military friendship delegation with petrit dume as its leader and hito cako and arif hasko as its deputy leaders today visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, and was accorded a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters.

the delegation was accompanied by li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and chang yun-lung, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units.

when the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived at barracks, they were greeted by commanders and fighters, who stood in formation, beat drums and gongs, blew chinese trumpets and shouted slogans. then, pang hsiu-ting and wang tung-fang, leading members of the unit, and petrit dume, hito cako and arif hasko in a cordial talk exchanged experience in political work and military training.

comrade pang hsiu-ting, who was a member of a study group of the chinese people's liberation army that visited albania last year, was extremely happy to meet the comrades-in-arms today. the albanian comrades-in-arms watched an exhibition of target shooting, grenade-throwing, bayonet fighting, capturing enemy soldiers by scouts, climbing and other military skills. they also inquired about the life and military training of soldiers and their equipment. comrade petrit dume encouraged the soldiers to practise still harder their military skills and strive for still greater achievements in the glorious, sacred cause of defending the socialist motherland.

delegation leader petrit dume and the other albanian comrades-in-arms saw with interest various kinds of live ammunition practice and theatrical performances given by an amateur art troupe.

deputy delegation leader arif hasko presented the unit with a silk banner which was inscribed: "the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of albania and china last forever".

the delegation visited the peking physical culture institute in the company of tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department yesterday.

China Reaps Another Good Harvest of Albanian Olives

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

the olive trees introduced from albania and known as "china-albania friendship trees" have yielded an excellent crop this year three times as big as that of 1972. the number of olive trees has multiplied from 10,000 to over 70,000.

in the spring of 1964 when premier chou en-lai was visiting albania, mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, presented to the chinese government 10,000 olive saplings on behalf of the albanian government. these saplings were planted in china's eight southern provinces. with an ardent desire to further the china-albania friendship, the cadres, workers and technicians in charge of acclimatizing the saplings have put their hearts into the work of cultivating the trees. now, albanian olives are growing well in china's 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

in order to adapt olives to chinese environments, the workers and technicians in various olive-growing areas modestly learned from the albanian experts who came to china to pass on their experience and technique. they carried out scientific experiments to suit local conditions and gradually improved their skill.

olive trees are growing well in the state-run haikou forestry station on the outskirts of kunming city. the olive tree personally planted by premier chou en-lai and comrade mehmet shehu have borne fruit for many consecutive years.

some olive trees yield as much as 85 kilogrammes per plant in this forestry station and other growing areas.

since the albanian olive trees "settled down" in various parts in china, work has been carried out to nurse more saplings. the ministry of agriculture and forestry recently called a meeting at liuchou of southwest china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region to sum up and spread the experience in olive-growing.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Red Cross Delegation Leaves Algeria for Home

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 29, 1973)

the delegation of the chinese red cross society led by ouyang ching left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to algeria.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-president of the algerian red crescent society bassa and other algerian friends.

chinese ambassador lin chung was also present.

ambassador lin chung on november 27 gave a banquet on the occasion of the delegation's visit to algeria. mouloud belaouane, president of the algerian red crescent society, and other leading members of the society were present.

the chinese delegation arrived here on november 20. it visited some factories and schools in the country.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Minister Receives Chinese Shipping Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 29, 1973)

yves guena, french minister of transport, received the chinese government maritime shipping delegation led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, here yesterday.

present on the occasion were jean velitchkovitch, leader of the french delegation and secretary-general of the mercantile marine of the ministry of transport, and pierre leonard, deputy leader of the french delegation and director of commercial fleet and naval equipment of the ministry of transport.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao was also present.

leader of the french delegation velitchkovitch gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday evening.

chinese ambassador tseng tao gave a luncheon at noon today for the chinese delegation's visit to france. present were the french minister of transport, the leader and deputy leader of the french delegation and other senior officials of the french government.

at the luncheon, ambassador tseng tao, french minister guena and leader of the chinese delegation yu mei spoke one after another. they expressed their common wishes for further developing the friendly relations between the two countries and strengthening their cooperation in maritime shipping.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

the chinese government delegation led by lai chi-fa, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, returned here after attending the celebrations of the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the guinean people in repulsing the invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops and paying a friendly visit to guinea.

the delegation was met at the airport by vice-foreign minister fu hao, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission sung yang-chu, and vice-minister of the building materials pai hsiang-yin.

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara was present.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Governor General Receives Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Kingston, Nov. 29, 1973)

jamaica's governor general f.a. glasspole received today all members of the chinese table tennis delegation led by chiu chung-hui, and had a friendly conversation with them.

glasspole warmly welcomed the delegation on behalf of the jamaican government and people and expressed the wish that it enjoy its visit here. chiu chung-hui said delegation members were very happy at the opportunity to visit this beautiful caribbean island. through this visit, the friendship established between the chinese and jamaican table tennis players during the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament last august in peking was sure to be further strengthened, chiu chung-hui said.

afterwards, the delegation was received by jamaica's minister of youth and community development douglas manley.

the delegation which arrived in kingston by plane yesterday after concluding a visit to argentina, was welcomed at the airport by about 100 people including president of jamaica's table tennis association roy hylton, and jamaican players who had taken part in the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament. chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao and representatives of chinese residents were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Rally Welcomes Yokohama Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1973)

the chinese city of shanghai and the japanese city of yokohama have henceforth officially established bond of friendship today, november 30, 1973. this was announced this afternoon by both ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama, at a rally in honour of the yokohama friendship delegation.

the grand rally, held by people of all walks of life in the auditorium of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and japan.

a warm applause burst forth from the meeting hall when mayor ichio asukada, municipal assembly speaker masae kawaguchi and other japanese friends entered, accompanied by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu. a group of chinese children presented the japanese friends with bouquets.

in his speech, ma tien-shui, on behalf of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the people in shanghai, extended warm welcome to mayor ichio asukada and the friendship delegation who have brought with them the profound sentiments of the yokohama people and friends of various walks of life, and expressed, through them, his cordial regards to the 2.5 million people and friends from all walks of life in yokohama.

he said, both yokohama and shanghai were industrial cities as well as port cities for foreign trade. navigation and friendly contacts have been going on for years between them. mayor ichio asukada has time and again proposed to establish official bond of the friendship between yokohama and shanghai. we consider it of great significance to the further promotion of the friendly intercourse between the chinese and japanese peoples and the development of sino-japanese good neighbour and friendly relations. therefore, we gladly accepted mayor ichio asukada's proposal. today, the shanghai city and the yokohama city formally established bond of friendship. this is the result of the development of our friendly relations over the years and also a new starting point for the friendly intercourse between the peoples of the two cities. we warmly hail this memorable day in the history of the peoples of the two cities, and congratulate mayor ichio asukada and the other friends on the yokohama friendship delegation on the successful accomplishment of this friendly and glorious mission.

vice-chairman ma tien-shui added: shanghai is a developing socialist industrial city. in the past 24 years after liberation, the shanghai people have, under the guidance of chairman mao tsetung's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", carried out arduous socialist transformation and construction and brought about profound changes in the look of the city. but, viewed from the goal of our struggle, this is just the first step in a ten-thousand-li march. we are continuing our efforts. we know that the industrious and courageous people of yokohama city have accumulated much experience in industrial, port and municipal development. we wish to further strengthen our friendly exchanges with the people of yokohama city and learn from them, and from other people of japan as a whole.

ma tien-shui pointed out, the history of the friendly contacts and cultural exchanges between the people of china and japan dates back to more than 2,000 years. he said: the friendly contacts between the people of the two countries have entered a new stage since the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan in september last year. the times are developing; the world is marching ahead. the china-japan friendship has become a trend of history that no force can resist it. we treasure the fruits already achieved in the cause of china-japan friendship and we place even greater hopes on the future. now, we are taking a heavy burden and embarking on a long road. both of us have a lot to do yet. the people of shanghai and yokohama which have established bond of friendship, will continue to add new chapters to the annals of friendship between the people of the two countries. we shanghai people are determined to join hands even more closely with the people and friends from various circles of yokohama and, in line with the spirit and principles of the joint statement between the governments of china and japan, strive to further develop and consolidate the good neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries and to enable the great people of the two countries to live in friendship from generation to generation.

mayor ichio asukada said in his speech: we proclaim to the world in this rally today the establishment of the bond of friendship between yokohama and the great city of shanghai. it is a day to remember in the annals of the japan-china friendship. we are overjoyed at this.

he said, japan and china are separated by a strip of water. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people dare to fight valiantly against all imperialist forces and are building socialism independently and self-reliantly, and are marching from victory to victory. we pay high tribute to this. yokohama, the biggest port city in japan, has a long history of contacts with china. the common desire of the people of japan and china and their efforts over the years, finally brought about the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries in september last year. we rejoice over this from the bottom of our hearts. there had always been exchanges between the two cities for the purpose of achieving mutual understanding and true friendship, even before the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

mayor ichio asukada said: we hope to make the promulgation of the official bond of friendship between the two cities as a new starting point for further expansion of friendly contacts between the workers, women and young people of our two cities and still broader exchanges in the fields of sports, culture, education, art, and medicine. at the same time, we hope that the economic and trade exchanges will continue on the principle of equality and

mutual benefit so as to accelerate the development of the two cities and to enhance the well-being of the citizens. we will, in line with the spirit and principles of the japan-china joint statement, constantly further the friendship between the people of our two cities and help bring about the solution of these issues one by one. especially we are determined to push forward our movement for the signing of a japan-china peace treaty at an early date. such efforts toward deepening mutual understanding and friendship made by the peace-loving and friendly people of our two cities will strengthen the ties between our two countries and cause the friendly relations between our two countries to develop and become more and more consolidated. the people of japan and china must live in friendship from generation to generation exclamation

after the speeches, silk banners and souvenirs were exchanged amid warm applause. the banner from the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee read, "may friendship between the people of china and japan last from generation to generation exclamation" and that from the yokohama friendship delegation read, "japan-china friendship -- in commemoration of establishment of bond of friendship between yokohama and shanghai."

also present at the rally were leading members of departments concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the municipal trade union council and women's federation and the municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and leading members of other departments concerned.

mayor ichio asukada and other japanese friends, accompanied by ma tien-shui attended a music and acrobatic performance this evening.

Director-General of Kansai Chapter of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, wound up his friendly visit in peking and left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned.

japanese friends in peking yoshizo yasuda, toshiko fukutomi, koichi yamamoto and kimiaki taira were present.

Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Receives Chinese Skating Team

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 30, 1973)

takeo miki, japanese deputy prime minister and director general of the environment agency, received yesterday afternoon all members of the visiting chinese speed-skating team and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were taro kuracmi, director of the japan skating union, and norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

the chinese speed-skating team arrived in tokyo on november 28. it was warmly welcomed at the airport by tsuneyoshi takeda, chairman of the japan skating union, kyuhei muraoka, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and others.

a cocktail party was given here yesterday jointly by the japan skating union and the japan-china cultural exchange association in honour of the team.

it was addressed by tsuneyoshp takeda, chairman of the japan skating union, torao miyakawa, deputy director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, aiichiro fujihama, chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, and liu ning, leader of the chinese team. they all pledged to work for strengthening cooperation and friendship between sportsmen as well as other people of the two countries.

Japanese Friend Nobuyuki Inomata Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

nobuyuki inomata, chief of the asahikawa municipal horticultural centre, hokkaido of japan, left here to tour southern parts of china before leaving for home.

the japanese friend came to peking on november 22, bringing with him 1,200 young azalea shrubs, a gift from kozo igarashi, mayor of asahikawa, for the peking people. while in peking, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking

municipal revolutionary committee, and ting hung, leading member of the peking municipal bureau of parks and woods, met him and accepted the gift on behalf of the people in peking. nobuyuki inomata also visited peking's leading parks and other places of interest.

Japan-China Association for Exchange of Architectural Technique Set Up in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 1, 1973)

the founding of a japan-china association for the exchange of architectural technique was announced at a meeting held here yesterday by japanese architects and personages from building industry.

the prospectus of the rules adopted at the meeting says that "the aim of the association is to exchange information on architecture and architectural technique and art between japan and china and to contribute to the promotion of the friendship between the architects of the two countries."

the meeting elected masaichi kobayashi, honorable professor of the tokyo university of engineering and former president of the chiba university, chairman of the association. it also elected five vice-chairmen, five standing directors and 37 directors.

a message of greetings sent by the chinese building association was read at the meeting.

li lien-ching, councillor of the chinese embassy, was present at the meeting on invitation.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a reception at the embassy premise here this evening for the occasion of the visit to china of the korean "aprok river" women's basketball delegation of the ministry of public security led by kim myong uk.

among the guests were chinese vice-minister of public security huang ching-hsi, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan, leading members of other departments concerned, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

all the members of the delegation were present.

the reception was filled with a warm atmosphere of fraternity and friendship between the people of china and korea. korean films were shown at the end of the reception.

Chinese Study Group on Rural Health and Woman and Child Care Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

a six-member chinese study group on rural health and woman and child care headed by hsia feng-chu left here by train yesterday for a study tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the group was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the departments concerned hsueh kung-cho and fan kuan. han chi hun, first secretary of the korean embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Ancient Chinese Paintings Exhibition Closes in Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, Nov. 29, 1973)

an exhibition of ancient chinese paintings closed here on november 27.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the nigerian arts council and the society of nigerian artists with assistance from unesco. on display were duplicates of sixty ancient paintings including tiger, leopard and other rubbings of the han dynasty (b.c. 206-a.d. 220), murals from tun huang (in kansu province) of the tang dynasty (a.d. 618-907), and landscape, flowers and birds by noted painters of the sung, yuan, ming and ching dynasties (a.d. 960-1911). china's ancient culture and her rich heritage of arts won praise and appreciation from the visitors.

nigerian federal commissioner for education abudu yesufu eke visited the exhibition.

the exhibits will be put on display in other states of the federation.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Marcos Entertains Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Manila, Nov. 30, 1973)

president ferdinand e. marcos of the philippines gave a dinner at malacanang palace yesterday evening in honour of the visiting trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade with wang yao-ting as leader and liu chun-chang as deputy leader.

at the dinner president marcos had friendly conversations with the chinese trade delegation and presented it with two fine strains of rice as a gift to the chinese people.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present at the dinner were: secretary of national defence juan ponce enrile; secretary of trade troadio quiazon jr.; acting secretary of foreign affairs manuel

collantes; secretary of executive alejandro melchor; director-general of the national economic development authority gerardo sicat; secretary of industry vincente paterno; president of the chamber of commerce wigberto p. clavecilla; and other leading members of the government and of banking, industrial and commercial circles.

talks on the prospect of expanding bilateral trade were held from november 25 to 29 by the chinese trade delegation and secretary of trade troadio quiazon jr., acting assistant secretary of foreign affairs barrera, president of the philippine international trading corporation filemon rodriguez and president of the chamber of commerce wigberto p. clavecilla.

during its visit, the chinese trade delegation met with leading members of government departments concerned and visited a technological and development centre for cottage industries and textile and coconut oil factories. it was everywhere accorded friendly hospitality.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Delegation of Communist Party of Sweden Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

a delegation of the communist party of sweden led by gunnar bylin, chairman of the central committee of the c.p.s., arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit as guest of the central committee of the communist party of china.

among the welcomers at the airport were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

Second Encounter in Friendly Competitions Between Chinese and Swedish Table Tennis Teams

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 29, 1973)

the chinese men's table tennis team was defeated by its swedish counterpart 3:5 while its women's team beat the swedish women's team 3:2 in the second encounter in friendly competitions in vanersborg yesterday evening.

the swedish men's team fielded s. bengtsson, k. johansson and another ace player i. wikstrom against young chinese players wang chia-lin, lu yuan-sheng and chou chih-chun. to start with, lu yuan-sheng and wang chia-lin gained two points for the chinese team by defeating bengtsson and wikstrom, each 2:0. however, the score was evened when swedish players johansson and bengtsson beat chou chih-chun and wang chia-lin respectively. lu yuan-sheng won the fifth game in his encounter against johansson. by then the chinese team was one point ahead of the swedish team. but the swedish players then took three games in succession, thus victoriously winding up the men's event.

in the women's team event, the issue was in doubt till the end of the fifth game. the chinese team fielded liu hsin-yen and yu chin-chia against b. radberg, b. olsson and a.c. hellman of the swedish team. in the first two games, radberg defeated yu chin-chia 2:1 and liu hsin-yen beat olsson by the same score. in the third game, radberg and hellman took a 2:1 win over yu chin-chia and liu hsin-yen. then liu hsin-yen edged out radberg by 2:0 and yu chin-chia outplayed olsson by 2:1, winning two points in a row for the chinese team.

after the match, the municipal council of vanersborg gave a dinner in honour of the players of the two countries. sunelundgren, chairman of the municipal council, and kuan hui-kuang, chinese team leader, spoke at the dinner which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Keng Piao Gives Banquet in Honor of Swedish Communist Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

kang piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the communist

party of sweden headed by gunnar bylin, chairman of the c.p.s. central committee.

present at the banquet were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrades li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and chu ta-cheng.

hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation in the course of the banquet.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

president etienne eyadema of togo received wei pao-shan, chinese ambassador to togo, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him at pya, home town of the president, on november 20, according to a report from lome.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Deputy Director of Hsinhua News Agency Back in Peking from Yugoslavia and Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

mu ching, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, wound up a friendly visit to yugoslavia and turkey and returned here by air today.

he was met at the airport by chang chi-chih and teng kang, deputy directors of the hsinhua news agency, and wang chang-yi of the information department of the foreign ministry.

on hand were yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic, counsellor ilija djukic of the yugoslav embassy here, and first secretary candan azer of the turkish embassy.

tanjug correspondent in peking mihailo saranovic was also present.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

China Vietnam Science Cooperation Plan Signed

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 30, 1973)

the 1973-1974 executive plan for cooperation in science between the academy of sciences of china and the state commission for science and technology and the commission of social science of the democratic republic of viet nam was signed here today.

the plan was signed by yueh chih-chien, head of the delegation of the academy of sciences of china, and le khac, vice-chairman of the d.r.v.n. state commission for science and technology.

present at the signing ceremony were nguyen khanh toan, chairman of the viet nam commission of social science, tran dai nghia, chairman of the viet nam state commission for science and technology, tran phuong, vice-chairman of the viet nam commission of social science and hoang van tien, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign affairs.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to d.r.v.n. was also present.

Chinese Broadcasting Delegation Returns to Peking from Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

the chinese broadcasting delegation led by tai cheng-yuan, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, returned here by air today after a friendly visit to viet nam.

the delegation was met at the airport by tung lin, chin chao and mao teh-hou, deputy directors of the central broadcasting administration, and wang chang-yi of the information department of the foreign ministry.

on hand was also nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Sports Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1973)

the chinese sports delegation with yu pu-hsueh as its leader and kuo lei as its deputy leader returned here by air today from a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

it was met at the airport by wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, and milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Forging Ahead with Flying Colors Along Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line in Education

by

the CPC Committee of Kiangsi Communist Labor University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 26, 1973)

Kiangsi Communist Labor University was founded in 1958 during the mass movement for revolution in education. After it was founded, the great leader Chairman Mao showed his warm solicitude toward it. On the eve of the third anniversary of the Communist University on July 30, 1961, Chairman Mao personally wrote a letter to the university. Chairman Mao's letter of instruction is an important document of the proletarian revolution in education, charting the course of navigation for the Communist University to forge ahead with flying colors. For more than ten years, this brilliant letter of instruction has greatly inspired the revolutionary teachers and students of the Communist University. The course of the uninterrupted consolidation and development of the Communist University is also the course taken by the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in studying over and over again and in unremittingly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

Persevering in Struggle, Stemming the Adverse Current and Firmly Adhering to the Orientation of the School

The founding of the Communist University was a revolution directed against the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist educational system and a powerful blow struck by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education against the revisionist line in education. Liu Shao-ch'i and company were most hostile to this newborn thing in the proletarian revolution in education and refused to extend it their "recognition." They slandered that the Communist University

"looks neither like a school nor a farm and its students look neither like students nor peasants," and attempted to smother it in the cradle. At the crucial juncture of the violent struggle between the two lines, Chairman Mao sent his brilliant letter of instruction that gave us inexhaustible strength. Following this, aiming at the slanders and attacks made by the class enemy at the time, the proletarian headquarters solemnly pointed out: "This is a bourgeois challenge against you." It encouraged the teachers and students "to stand firm and offer resistance." With Chairman Mao's instruction as the weapon, the revolutionary teachers and students of the Communist University repulsed the attack of the class enemy and defended the fruit of the revolution in education.

However, the class enemies were not reconciled to their defeat. Taking advantage of the three years of temporary difficulties, Liu Shao-ch'i and company again counter-attacked to settle accounts in the reverse. They clamored that the revolution in education had become "chaotic" and "made a mess of things," and attacked the Communist University of "developing at too fast a pace." They also made use of their functions and powers to chop at the Communist University. Under the leadership of the Party and with the support of the broad masses of workers and peasants, the revolutionary teachers and students of the Communist University persevered in struggle and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Seeing that their conspiracy could not be fulfilled, Liu Shao-ch'i and company therefore changed their counter-revolutionary tactics and hypocritically indicated their intention to extend "recognition" to the Communist University. Meanwhile under the pretext of "improving the quality of education," they attempted to tamper with the orientation of the Communist University by calling on it to fall in line with the old universities, so as to incorporate the Communist University into the orbit of the so-called "two kinds of educational systems" for serving the restoration of capitalism. In 1965, at a time the Communist University was in the danger of changing its course, Chairman Mao again gave the Communist University his most important instruction, thus opportunely and correctly orienting the course of navigation and enabling the Communist University to make forward development with great vigor.

The great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters, and Chairman Mao's instructions to the Communist University penetrated deeper into the minds of people. However, the defeated class was still in struggle. For the sake of subverting the proletarian dictatorship, Lin Piao and company regarded the sabotage of the Communist University as a component for realizing their counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. On the one hand, they arbitrarily ordered the disassociation of the branch schools from the head school and drove the teachers and cadres of the Communist University out of the school so as to bring about the collapse of the Communist University organizationally. On the other hand, they flagrantly opposed Chairman Mao's instructions and tampered with the educational policies of the Party and the correct orientation of the Communist University. They were opposed to the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought by the students and disallowed the students to master cultural and scientific knowledge. The counter-revolutionary conspiracy of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was smashed in good time under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the revolutionary teachers and students of the Communist University, with great revolutionary indignation, thoroughly exposed, criticized and settled accounts with the crimes of Lin Piao and company in undermining the Communist University. For the sake of further implementing Chairman Mao's instructions, the CPC Kiangsi Provincial Committee opportunely adopted measures to strengthen the leadership of the Party in the school and to implement the various proletarian policies of the Party. The deep-going development of the revolution in education led to the rapid rehabilitation and development of the Communist University. The Communist University has now a head school and more than 100 branch schools with almost 50,000 students.

The heart-stirring practice of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines makes us realize that education has always been an important battlefront which both the proletariat and the bourgeoisie have fought for. The desire of the proletariat to reform all superstructures incompatible with the economic base and to turn the school into the tool of the proletarian dictatorship would inevitably encounter the desperate resistance of the bourgeoisie. Although we have won one victory after another, the struggle has not come to the end. We must firmly bear in mind the basic line of the Party and use the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide to incessantly defend, foster and develop the revolutionary newborn things. Only in this way can we firmly adhere to the orientation indicated in Chairman Mao's letter of instruction and head from victories to new victories.

Insisting on Sending Back Those Recruited from Among the Workers and Peasants To Serve Wholeheartedly the Workers and Peasants

In accordance with Chairman Mao's thought on education, no sooner the Communist University was set up, it proceeded with the reform of the old student-enrollment system. It laid stress on the political conditions and labor practice of the students, recruited large numbers of workers, peasants and demobilized soldiers with practical experience, and threw wide open its door to the workers and peasants. At the time, the worker-peasant students made up 96 percent of the students in the school. Many shepherd boys and girls brought up in the families of their future husbands who had nothing but misery and animosity in the old society joyously went to join the Communist University. When they stepped into the school, they were so excited that their eyes were filled with warm tears and they shouted, "Long live Chairman Mao!"

The reform of the old student-enrollment system by the Communist University was not without struggle. The bourgeoisie attacked the Communist University for "low quality," etc. We were of the opinion that the kind of people recruited by the school directly manifested the political orientation of the school, and whether or not the worker-peasant masses were recruited was a major question bearing on whether or not we served proletarian politics and implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. For more than ten years, we firmly adhered to this student-enrollment system, much to the welcome of the broad masses.

In accordance with the demand for training of personnel and the cultural standard of the students, we run the school by grades. The head school mainly runs university and specialized courses, and the branch schools run secondary vocational and junior technical courses. Various kinds of training classes are also set up, and the school is run in diverse ways to meet the demand of the worker-peasant for schooling.

The Communist University has to face agriculture and the basic level and to train construction personnel for building a socialist new countryside and new mountainous areas. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, outstanding students are recommended by communes for admission. After their graduation from the head school, the students normally return to work in their former units and areas, and a small number of them are centrally distributed by the province according to the need. After their graduation from branch schools, the students "from communes are sent back to the communes," and the principle of sending back the students drawn from among the workers and peasants to serve the workers and peasants is firmly adhered to. In this way, it is possible to draw large numbers of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants into the school, to directly train large numbers of peasants of a new type or basic-level cadres who are not divorced from production or manual labor for the countryside, and to insure that they will strike root in the countryside and serve the three great revolutionary movements there. This is of advantage to the development of agricultural production and the transformation of intellectuals into laborers and of the laboring people into intellectuals. The personnel need for building socialism in the countryside can also be trained faster.

The sending of those from communes back to the communes was likewise not without struggle. Some leading comrades of the school were worried that without the assignment of jobs to the students, work would be difficult to carry out. Influenced by the old force of habit, some students also cherished the mistaken idea of not going back to the countryside after graduation. For the purpose of solving this question, the school gave intensified education in the two-line struggle and the educational policies of the Party. It also constantly organized the students to go out of the school to conduct social investigations, and invited the past graduates of the Communist University and the down-to-the-countryside educated youth to the school to tell their understanding in taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Through such education, the awareness of the students was raised. The broad masses of students indicated their "determination to take over the hoe and the rake from the poor and lower-middle peasants and strike root in the countryside." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The countryside is a broad world where much can be done," they happily returned to the forefront of agricultural production.

Since the founding of the Communist University, more than 140,000 students have graduated from it. Through returning to production practice, they have played an important role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside of our province. In the past, it was always thought that cotton and tea could not be planted in the Paishih brigade of the P'ingt'ien commune in Nank'ang hsien. Party secretary Liu Ti-hsüan, a graduate from the head school of the Communist University led the masses to conduct scientific experiments on a large scale. By extending the experiments conducted over a

small area to a large area, he finally made cotton and tea take root in Paishih. The masses praised him as an indigenous expert in opening up a new road for the development of a diversified economy in the mountainous area. Graduates from the branch schools are distributed to all corners of the countryside throughout the province. They strike root in the countryside, fight heaven and earth together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and many of them have become hardcore elements in the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture."

Persevering in Working While Studying, Practicing the Three-in-One Combination of Teaching, Production and Scientific Research

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, persevering in working while studying and practicing the three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research forms an important path to the all-round development of students morally, intellectually and physically, and the training and fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. As Marx said, "The combination of productive labor with intellectual culture and physical culture is not only a method for increasing social production, but also the only method for producing a person of all-round development."

We persist in running the school with open doors and closely combining education with the three great revolutionary movements to insure the organic integration of work and study. Within the school we also have gradually set up a number of agricultural farms, forest farms and stock farms that match the specialties and are corresponding in scale to the school, as well as small factories for serving the transformation of agriculture in four fields, thereby providing the necessary material conditions for the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research.

In order to correctly handle the relationship between teaching and production, we have, through the school-operated factories (farms), the integration or combination of departments and factories (farms) and other media, exercised unified leadership, drawn up unified teaching and production plans, and made proper arrangements for entwining teaching, production and scientific research into a rope. The teachers work half time and teach half time, and as they teach they also guide production. The students work half time and study half time, and they study as they take part in production. The workers of the bases take part in production and also guide the students in manual work and study. This leads to the close coordination and mutual promotion of teaching, production and scientific research, with the workers, teachers and students teaching and learning from each other. Through leading the squad in doing manual labor, learning from the workers and peasants with practical experience, receiving re-education politically and studying again vocationally, the teachers are accorded all-round training, and they gradually form a new teaching force.

The establishment of the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research calls for the complete reform of the old teaching content and teaching method. We firmly adhere to the principles of putting proletarian politics in command, establishing a foothold in our own province and facing agriculture, production and the basic level in reforming the old teaching content and compiling new teaching material. The new teaching

material calls for putting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, embodying the general and specific policies of the Party, and applying the dialectical materialist viewpoint in expounding the laws governing the development of Nature. Meanwhile, the old system based on branches of learning has also been reformed to insure the organic integration of teaching and production and the close combination of theory and reality. For example, after criticizing and repudiating the old teaching material, the science of crop culture has used the system based on the laws governing crop culture to institute a new system that closely links up the stages of growth and development of crops, the seasonal nature of agricultural production and the scientific nature of cultivation techniques, so as to make the teaching material meet the need of part-work and part-study. In method of work, according to the law of knowledge through "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge, we practice the combination of classroom teaching with on-site teaching, the combination of teaching of specialized courses with specialized production and the combination of on-campus teaching with summing up the production experience of the masses to effect the close combination of theory with practice so as to enable the students to continuously register two leaps forward in knowledge.

Lenin once pointed out, "We would not rely on study, education and training that are confined to the school but are cut off from the ebullient actual life." Besides universally setting up three-in-one combination bases, the Communist University has also organized the students to go to the link-up units to conduct specialized teaching activities in coordination with the central movement and in conjunction with the production tasks of the state. It has also invited agricultural labor models and advanced producers to the school to give lectures so as to turn the school with open doors and keep the school in constant communication with society. In coordination with the mass movement for exterminating the spread of schistosomiasis among draft cattle, the teachers and students of the department of medical science at the head school have organized on a number of occasions medical teams to conduct general investigations in and carry out work on the prevention of schistosomiasis in areas where schistosomiasis is more serious. They have not only acquired theoretical knowledge and clinical experience in the investigation and treatment of schistosomiasis among draft cattle, but also collected an abundance of data, thus providing a basis for further studying the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis among draft cattle.

For the purpose of promoting production and doing a good job in teaching, we have also put forward new tasks in conjunction with production and carried out mass scientific research activities. The head school has taken up certain scientific research tasks on a provincial scale and obtained initial results in research projects such as chemical insecticides and combine-harvesters for the paddy crop. The Nanch'eng branch school has conducted high-yield experiments on improved red earth, and managed to raise the per-mow yield from more than 100 catties to more than 800 catties on 200 mow of red earth paddy fields, the per-mow yield of maize to more than 1,000 catties on upland fields, and the per-mow yield of sorghum to more than 600 catties. Through the practice of scientific research, the teachers and students have acquired genuine skill in creating high yield on red earth.

Carrying Forward the Glorious Tradition of Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we at all times relied on the masses, implemented the policy of self-reliance and hard struggle, inherited and carried forward the tradition of the Anti-Japanese College in running school, and gradually realized self-sufficiency in production without approaching the state for money.

When the Communist University was founded in 1958, the conditions were hard and bitter in the extreme. Because there were no school premises, we followed the example of the "Anti-Japanese College." We fired bricks and tiles ourselves, went up the mountains to fell trees and built blocks of school premises. Because there was no equipment, we made do with what was available and built the appliances ourselves with indigenous methods. Because there were no bases, instead of grabbing land and profit from the people, we reclaimed wasteland into fields ourselves. During the period of the three years of natural disasters, Liu Shao-ch'i and company attempted to use the method of economic blockade--by granting us neither money nor grain--to bring down the Communist University. The teachers and students of the head school carried out to the letter Chairman Mao's instructions and practiced working while studying. With a pick, a hoe and a basket on their shoulders, they march forward toward the Hut'ien delta. After four months of hard and bitter struggle, they used their shoulders to carry more than three million cubic meters of earth to build an 18 li long embankment and more than 6,000 mow of fields, and gradually became self-supporting in grain. They also firmly adhered to the policy of all-round development on the basis of promoting a diversified economy with grain as the key link, and combined the development of grain production with the development of economic crops, and the development of agriculture with the development of forestry and animal husbandry. Meanwhile, they also developed some industrial production and side occupations on a small scale, and gradually became self-supporting both in grain and money. Beginning in 1963, the head school had both grain and money to spare. The Communist University had not been brought down by the class enemy but had on the contrary become stronger and more secure through fighting.

During the 10th two-line struggle, Lin Piao and company sabotaged the Communist University by chopping away many of its bases. This greatly affected the self-sufficiency of the school in production. After criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work to liquidate their criminal acts, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students went on to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. This enabled the school to gradually rehabilitate and develop production for creation material wealth for socialism.

Firm adherence to self-reliance and hard struggle is advantageous not only to the achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results in school operation, but also to the ideological transformation of the students. After their admission to the university, many students thought since they were born and brought up in the countryside, they wouldn't have changed even though they stayed away from manual labor for two or three years. On the one hand, we organized the students to study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's

writings. We educated them in the basic line of the Party to raise their consciousness in transforming their world outlook. On the other hand, we insisted on organizing the students to undergo strenuous steeling in an environment calling for hard work, and on educating them in the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. Through the practice of struggle for production and braving the hot summer sun and the cold winter wind, the students fostered the thought and feeling of cherishing labor and the laboring people and the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and preserved the natural colors of the workers and peasants.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and motivated by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the present situation is excellent in the revolution in education. Under the guidance of the line of the 10th Congress of the Party, we certainly will go on to do a good job in criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry out in depth the revolution in education, carry out well the task of struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of the superstructure, take practical steps to run well the Communist University, and make contributions to the proletarian revolution in education.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Can the Number of Chinese Characters in Common Use Be Reduced by Half?

by

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In the early days of the founding of the PRC, Chairman Mao pointed out to us: "Written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." Chairman Mao not only clearly pointed out the orientation for the reform of the written language, but also pointed out the procedure for reforming the written language. He taught us: Before the realization of phonetic spelling, the Chinese characters must be simplified to render them suitable for present use. The number of Chinese characters should also be greatly reduced. Only by simultaneously simplifying the form and the number of Chinese characters could that be considered to be simplification. For more than twenty years, under the wise guidance of Chairman Mao, definite achievements have been made in the work of reforming the written language, particularly in the direction of simplifying the form of Chinese characters. At present, this work is still developing in depth. In comparison with the work for simplifying the form of Chinese characters, the simplifying of the number of Chinese characters is a weaker link. We present below our views on this question.

I. Chinese Characters in Common Use in General

Dating from the oracle-bone writing to the present, Chinese characters have already had a history of more than 3,000 years. As society moves forward, Chinese characters are also marked by the continuous supersession of the old by the new. Each period of historical development has witnessed the birth of many new characters and the elimination of many obsolete characters. However, besides taking on the newly created characters, the dictionaries of all ages still retain most of the characters already eliminated. The main purpose is to make it convenient for the readers to look up difficult words in ancient work, and consequently, this also results in the phenomenon that the more modern a dictionary is, the greater the number of characters it contains. For example, the Shuo-wen Chieh-tzu (說文解字) edited by Hsü Shen of the Eastern Han dynasty contains a total of 10,516 characters. The Yü-pien (玉篇) compiled by Ku Yeh-wang between the Liang and Ch'en dynasties of the Southern Dynasties, contains 16,917 characters. The Kuang-yün (广韵) compiled by Ch'en P'eng-nien and others during the Sung dynasty contains 26,194 characters. The Tzu-hui (字汇) compiled by Mei Ying-tso during the Ming dynasty contains 33,179 characters. The K'ang-hsi Tzu-tien (康熙字典) compiled by Chang Yü-shu, Ch'en T'ing-ching and others during the Ch'ing dynasty contains 47,035 characters.

The number of characters incorporated in the dictionaries mentioned above ranges from a maximum of 40,000 to 50,000 to a minimum of about 10,000 characters. However, among these 10,000 to 40,000 or 50,000 characters, many are

variants, and quite a number of them are no longer in current use. Therefore it is not possible to give a correct answer to the question of how many characters actually are in common use today by merely giving the number of characters collected in these dictionaries.

The Hsin-hua Tzu-tien (新华字典) published after the liberation is able to reflect better the whole aspect of contemporary Chinese characters in common use. The Hsin-hua Tzu-tien contains about 8,500 characters including the variants. Based on this dictionary as the basis, our preliminary estimate is that there is a total of 7,650 Chinese characters in common use without counting the variants and complex characters.

II. The Number of Chinese Characters in Common Use Can Be Reduced by Half

Can the 7,000 to 8,000 Chinese characters in common use be reduced by half? We think this can be done.

In the method of simplification, we first call to mind the frequency in use of Chinese characters and try to eliminate those words that are seldom used. However, frequency of use could only explain the number of times a certain character is used, but it cannot serve as the criterion for deciding whether or not a character should be retained. To have a set of complete written language, regardless of whether a character is used frequently, as long as it is useful, it must be retained. That is why this method is unfeasible in practice. Another method of simplification is the merging of homonyms. The so-called merging of homonyms means grouping characters with the same sound, same syllable and same tone together, and retaining one or two of them and eliminating the others. Each Chinese character represents a syllable in the spoken language. There are altogether about only 1,300 syllables in the standard spoken language, and there are many more Chinese characters than there are syllables. If each syllable can be represented by a single character, then 1,300 characters should be sufficient. The question is that there are too many homonyms--especially monosyllabic homonyms. Because of this, the merging of homonyms could only be done according to the actual conditions in the Chinese language and on the basis of a standard principle by simplifying those which ought to be simplified and retaining those which ought to be retained.

For example, in this group of homonyms under "wen" (文, 蚊, 雯, 蚊, 纹, 闻, 阌, the consonant is "w" and the syllable is "en" in the lower even tone) one or several characters should be retained in accordance with the standard principle while the others should be eliminated. The one or several characters retained should do the work of various characters formerly in the group. So long as this practice is not alienated from the actual conditions of the Chinese language, we are of the opinion that the merging of homonyms is a practical method for reducing the number of Chinese characters in common use.

In the case of homonyms of the same group, principles must be laid down to determine which ought to be eliminated and which ought to be retained in accordance with the characteristics of the Chinese language. We are of the opinion that the three following principles should be adopted:

(1) Homonyms used in different ways can be merged. Each character has its own specific meaning, but in normal speech, each phrase is expressed in a sentence by specific words organized through linguistic means. Each character represents a single syllable or a polysyllabic phrase factor. Based on their essence and method of application, phrases can be divided into different categories (such as noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective phrase). The different application of various phrases in a sentence provides possible conditions for the merging of homonyms. The writing of the same character for a homonym used in different ways in a sentence will not cause confusion because they are of the same sound and identical in form. Take for example the homonyms of "pien" (扁) and "pien" (匾). "Pien" (扁) is an adjective commonly used as an adjunct, a complement or an adjective. For example:

(a) I hand the flat (扁) file to master craftsman Li.

(b) Do not write the character flat (扁).

(c) The steel plate is flat (扁) and even.

"Pien" (匾) is a noun, and in a sentence, it is commonly used as the subject of a sentence or the object of a sentence. For example:

(e) This piece of tablet (匾) is for the army dependents.

(f) Use gilt characters on the tablet (匾).

From the five sentences given above for example, we can see that the positions of the syntax occupied by "pien" (扁) and "pien" (匾) are different from one another. Under this condition, if we write both (扁) and (匾) in the same form, for example, as (扁), there ought not be any confusion over their meanings.

For another example, the words "t'ai" (太), "t'ai" (泰) and "t'ai" (钛) are three homonyms. "T'ai" (太) is an adverb used as an adjunct as in "t'ai-kao, t'ai-wan" (太高 , 太慢). "T'ai (泰) is a literary phrase which nowaday is only used generally in such idioms as "Fu-chi-t'ai-lai" (否極泰來 , meaning adversity, after reaching its extremity, is followed by felicity). "T'ai" (钛) is a noun, and can be used either as the subject or the object of a sentence, as "Titanium (钛) is an organic compound," and the application of each of them is different. If we merge the three different forms of (太 , 泰 , 钛) into a single form, that is to say, write them as "t'ai" (太), there similarly should not be any confusion.

The above are several examples from the angle of speech. Some of the characters are monosyllabic words and some are merely phrase factors. Characters which are phrase factors must combine with other phrase factors before they can become part of a sentence. Because of this limitation, there is even less room for misunderstanding. For example, the characters "ling" (咛), "ling" (狞) and "ling" (柠) are all phrase factors, and they must combine with other phrase factors such as "ting" (叮), "cheng" (狰) and "meng" (檬) to form such phrases as "ting-ling" (叮咛), "cheng-ling" (狰狞) and "ling-meng" (柠檬). If the (咛), (狞) and (柠) in the polysyllabic

phrases are written as (宁) for example, then their forms will become "ting-ling" (叮宁), "cheng-ling" (铮宁) and "ling-meng" (宁檬). Needless to say, polysyllabic phrases like these in concrete speech environments could hardly affect their meaning and also should not cause any confusion.

(2) Homonyms used in the same way generally cannot be merged. Homonyms occupying the same grammatical position in a sentence, if merged, could easily lead to confusion. For example:

(a) The population of this chou (洲) is dense.

The population of this chou (州) is dense.

(b) The water in the hu (湖) is full.

The water in the hu (壶) is full.

(c) What are you picking (采).

What are you stepping on (踩).

Although "chou" (洲) and "chou" (州), "hu" (湖) and "hu" (壶) and "ts'ai" (采) and "ts'ai" (踩) are homonyms, because they occupy the same position in the sentence, they cannot be merged. For example, in the case of (a) both (洲) and (州) are the subject of a sentence; in the case of (b) both (湖) and (壶) are used as an adjunct and in the case of (c) both (采) and (踩) are gerunds. Under the condition that characters are used in the same way, it would be difficult to express the correct meaning of the words if they are merged. If the homonyms in each of the three examples listed above are merged into single character, then it would be difficult to differentiate between the "chou" (洲) of "ya-chou" (亚洲) from the "chou" (州) of "tzu-chih-chou" (自治州); between the "hu" (湖) of "chiang-hu" (江湖) and the "hu" (壶) of "shui-hu" (水壶) and between the "ts'ai" (采) of "ts'ai-chai" (采摘) and the "ts'ai" (踩) of "yung-chiao-ts'ai" (用脚踩). In order to avoid confusion in meaning, this kind of homonyms cannot be merged.

(3) Characters with different ancient pronunciations cannot be merged. China has a very long culture. The documentation of historical records in Chinese characters is extremely rich in content, and the Chinese characters are linked with the past through an unbroken line. After simplification, a complete set of Chinese characters should not only be suited to the need of recording the spoken language of contemporary people. Consideration should also be given at the same time to whether they could meet the need of reprinting ancient works. Because of this, the problem of different pronunciation between the past and the present will arise. When handling the merging of homonyms, we not only must take into consideration whether or not they are homonyms in the contemporary standard spoken language, but we must also take into consideration whether or not they were homonyms in ancient time. For example, characters which are homonyms in the contemporary standard spoken language but were not homonyms in ancient time cannot be merged. Take "ch'a" (茶) and "ch'a" (察) for example. Both are pronounced as "ch'a" in the standard spoken language. However, the medieval pronunciation of "ch'a" (茶) was "ch'eng-mu-ma" and "ch'a" (察) was "ch'u-mu-

hsia." Consequently, they cannot be merged. "Shen" (慎) and "shen" (蜃) are both read as "shen" in the standard spoken language and both were pronounced as "ch'an-mu-chen" in medieval time, but the ancient pronunciation for (慎) was under the "chen" (真) section and that for (蜃) was under the "wen" (文) section. So they cannot be merged.

By applying the above-mentioned principles of elimination and retention and making preliminary analytical adjustments, it is possible for us to reduce the 7,000 to 8,000 Chinese characters in common use by half.

After simplifying the number of Chinese characters, although the meanings for many of the characters will be increased, yet when they are constructed into sentences with well defined sequence and clear-cut meaning, they will not be difficult to use.

Owing to the fact that the number of characters will be reduced by half after simplifying the number of Chinese characters, time and energy could be saved in teaching and learning them, and at the same time it would also be easy for the workers, peasants and soldiers to learn the written language and improve their cultural level.

Although some temporary inconvenience may be caused to those who have already mastered the characters after the simplication of Chinese characters, nevertheless they should have no trouble in getting accustomed to them after practice, particularly when there is not much change in the characters in common use. Regarding the question of getting accustomed to the new characters, we should look forward. Formerly, were there not some comrades who were unaccustomed to the use of simplified characters? However, now they not only are accustomed to the use of them, but also can use them very freely.

After the simplification of the number of Chinese characters, due to the reduction of homonyms, the forms of the words will tend toward phonetization. This will provide conditions facilitating the transition from block characters to phonetic spelling.

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LABOR PROTECTION

More Labor-Protection Cloth and Equipment Produced in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1973)

a special miner's mask was sent to a coal mine near peking recently. seeing its effectiveness against dust, the miners were delighted and said: "it is not just a mask but an embodiment of the concern of the party and chairman mao for us workers. we'll redouble our efforts to produce more coal for the revolution."

the mask is but one of the many new products made by the more than 50 labour-protection cloth and equipment factories in peking. in accordance with the party's policies, these factories have made big efforts to step up production and raise quality. twice as much labour-protection goods were sold last year as in 1965. more than two hundred kinds of such goods are being produced, including facilities against dust, heat and acid, and safety equipment for mid-air and field operations.

the capitalist factory-owners before liberation did not pay the slightest attention to workers' safety. all they cared for was to exact more profits at the expense of the workers.

the proletarian nature of new china founded in 1949 calls for strict protection of the health of the workers. shortly after liberation, chairman mao instructed that attention must be paid to the safety and well-being of the workers. accordingly, the peking municipal people's government set up a special department in charge of the work and a research institute to study new ways for labour protection. much funds and material are allotted every year for this purpose, averaging more than 100 yuan (rmb) a year for every miner. last year 5.6 million metres of cloth were used for labour protection.

the rapid industrial development demanded more and better labour-protection products. factories specializing in this field overcame many difficulties to improve the quality and increase the variety of products through the collective wisdom of the workers and in the spirit of self-reliance. one plastic factory has since 1964 produced four types of anti-dust masks that are small, light and handy, and can filter out over 99 per cent of the dust. it produced 810,000 such masks last year.

safety facilities are also produced in peking factories for peasants in applying fertilizer and insecticide and in scientific experiment.

cadres and workers of the labour-protection departments often went to basic units to investigate the needs of the workers. on one occasion they learned that a building company needed a nylon safety net. they immediately organized the production of such nets.

DESERT CONTROL

Inner Mongolian Writers

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 1, 1973)

feature stories of how commune people conquer the desert in inner mongolia written by a novelist and screen writer of mongolian nationality appeared recently in the local and peking press and magazines.

malachinfu, the author, is writing a new film script based on deeds of the desert-fighting ushenchao commune in the inner mongolian autonomous region, north china.

the writer took direct part in this battle to wrest life and prosperity from the moving sand. last year he lived in ushenchao commune, famed as the "pastoral tachai", fought the sand shoulder to shoulder with the commune people, and saw their heroism and determination. the battle began in 1958 and is continuing according to plan.

this was not malachinfu's first visit to the place. he had come to ushenchao two and a half decades ago. the "rolling desert was newly freed from kuomintang reaction and feudal aristocracy. desolation left over by the old society remained. the shifting sand devoured homes of poor herdsmen and slaves," malachinfu wrote later.

a completely different scene greeted him when he returned in 1972. nearly 13 thousand hectares of shifting sand had been stabilized, and 800,000 trees planted. glistening streams ran in luxuriant pastures, fields and apple orchards covering the once desolate desert. the commune's livestock had increased sixfold. steadily leading the anti-desert battle is paojiledai, a former poor herdsman's daughter. she is the commune party secretary and a member of the chinese communist party central committee.

novelist malachinfu was born in a mongolian poor-peasant family. at the age of 15, he joined an inner mongolian cavalry to fight the kuomintang reactionary army. he began writing at 16, in the chinese people's

liberation army, and took part in the land reform movement and in building up the people's state power in the inner mongolian autonomous region.

tempered again in mass movement during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he sharply exposed and criticized the evil influence of the revisionist line on literature and art. he is today deputy director of the cultural bureau of the autonomous region, giving courses in writing to help young worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers, while continuing to write himself.

like malachinfu, other writers in inner mongolia have gone to live and work among the people on livestock farms, in factories and in the army. building, planning, sweating and criticizing revisionism along with the working masses, the writers have forged close relations with workers, peasants and soldiers and found rich raw material for creative work. novelist aoteser and poet pulinpeihe have been living and working on pasture farms. novelist zalagahu worked in a factory and scenarist ankechinfu with the frontier guards. all of them and a number of others are writing new plays and novels.

puhechaolu and altai, two young shepherd-poets writing and publishing in mongolian, are drawing people's attention. the cultural revolution has inspired them to write poetry. herdsmen readers show a particular liking for their rhythm and warmth.

TREE PLANTING

Tree Planting in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1973)

a hundred and twenty-four thousand hectares were planted to trees last autumn in the rural areas of peking and heilungkiang, liaoning, hopei, shansi and kansu provinces and the inner mongolian autonomous region in northern china.

forestry departments mobilized many people to plant trees. cadres, people's commune members, students, workers and people's liberation army men in inner mongolia began planting trees after autumn showers. over 150 thousand people took part in the seven banners (counties) of ulan chap league. by the end of october, they had planted 1,700 hectares.

members of the shenyang municipal party committee led 3,000 cadres in planting trees on the outskirts together with commune members.

great attention was paid to seed picking and sapling nursing. communes and brigades gathered seeds and nursed saplings themselves. seventy thousand commune members in southeastern shansi province collected 500 tons of seeds last autumn. liangcheng county in inner mongolia followed the principle of self-reliance and opened 210 hectares of nurseries in 18 of its 20 people's communes.

GRAIN HARVESTS

East China Region Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Dec. 2, 1973)

shangjao administrative region, a leading grain producer in east china's kiangsi province, defeated an unusually big flood to get a good grain harvest this year. total output set a new record.

per-hectare yield in ten counties reached six tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

rice is being threshed round the clock, and carts and boats loaded with grain are going to state grain-purchasing stations.

local weather stations recorded 106 rainy days, 38 overcast days and only seven sunny days during the first five months of this year. in last june alone, heavy rain fell three times, precipitation reaching more than 1,300 mm. this is equal to two-thirds of the annual rainfall of normal years. three major rivers in the area overflowed their banks. seven out of the sixteen counties and cities there were hit by the flood, and one-third of the rice crop was damaged.

relying on their collective strength, the people put forward the militant slogan: "make up the loss of early rice by a good harvest of late rice." they transplanted 293,000 hectares of late rice and strengthened field management. as a result, they did make good the loss by an excellent late-rice harvest.

party secretaries of the shangjao administrative region and leading members at the county and commune levels went among the people to fight the flood. they led the masses while working with them. wherever the fields were in danger, they went there at once.

soon after the workers of a reclamation farm in

poyang county overcame the flood danger, a fresh gale stirred up waves and breached the dyke of a nearby lake. wang yen, a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee and member of the standing committee of the county party committee, went there with three thousand people to help. they jumped into breast-deep water and worked four hours on end to seal the breach. the 330 hectares of early rice were saved.

one million and eight hundred thousand people in the region contributed their share working hard day and night on the dykes of rivers and lakes. the region expanded the late-rice acreage by more than 8,600 hectares.

in the process of achieving good harvest, the areas not hit supported those seriously affected with farm tools, seed and seedlings as well as manpower. the state also gave help.

badly-affected yukan county chalked up an all-time high late-rice harvest this year. all communes and brigades increased production. recalling the flood this place suffered in 1935, some old peasants said: "it turned our place into a lake, pulling down all the houses and sweeping away all crops. a dozen people were starved to death, and 230 of the more than 300 people fled our area to make a living." they were delighted with the good harvest this year although the flood was more serious than that in 1935.

the people enthusiastically handed over their best grain in tax and sold surplus grain to the state, apart from increasing the grain reserve of the collective. contrasting past suffering with present happiness, the peasants said: "we owe all this to chairman mao's leadership."

WILD ANIMALS

Surveying Wild Animals in Southwest China Mountains

(NCNA-English - Kunming, Dec. 1, 1973)

a 12-member team of the yunnan provincial institute of zoology has collected 1,600 specimens and captured many rare animals in surveying the kaolikung mountains, southwest china.

in the past three months the team has captured lesser panda, takin, civet cat, assam macaque, leopard cat, web-footed shiew, long-nosed squirrel, monal pheasant, tragopan, blood pheasant, yellow-batched sunbird and bar-throated thrush, as well as snakes and frogs found by a spring 3,000 metres above sea level.

local minority hunters helped the team put up its first observation centre in a jungle 2,700 metres above sea

level. team members went deep into the jungle, listening for the faintest sounds and looking for barely discernible traces.

the kaolikung mountains soar high in northwestern yunnan province on china's border. their formation brings vertical changes in climate and landscape, which provide the habitat for various kinds of animals of the tropical, temperate and frigid zones.

some foreigners from capitalist countries tried to survey the mountains before liberation but were stopped by the sheer cliffs and deep valleys. today survey is being done by the chinese people themselves in the light of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's national policy. improved transport and communications make the task much easier.

the team is continuing its work at another observation centre in the mountains. this work will contribute to the study, exploitation and protection of animal resources.

FOSSILS

Fossil Skeleton of Extinct Elephant Found in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 1, 1973)

the fossil skeleton of an extinct elephant -- one of the world's biggest and best preserved individual stegedon skeletons so far found -- was recently excavated along the bank of malian river in hoshui county in northwest china's kansu province.

belonging to an old stegedon, the skeleton measures about 4 metres high and eight metres long. the tusk is 3.03 metres long.

this type of elephant lived from the end of the tertiary period three million years ago to the quaternary period 10,000 years ago. it was taller than the modern elephant, the tusks were longer and the chewing surface of the molars had a transverse ridge. only cranial bones or teeth of the elephant were formerly discovered in china and other places of asia and africa.

the fossil provides important scientific data for an all-round and accurate understanding of the stegedon and the study of other theoretical questions. it also furnishes important palaeontological information for the analysis of strata and the study of geography and climatic conditions in eastern kansu province from the end of the tertiary period to the early quaternary period.

the fossil was excavated by a joint team from the institute of vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology of the chinese academy of sciences, the kansu provincial museum and the cultural centres of chingyang administrative region and hoshui county. lanchow university and the local geological prospecting department also helped. the institute is now restoring and studying this fossil.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Trade Group of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

a 17-member trade group of the chinese ministry of foreign trade left here for canada by air today. leader of the group is wang ming-chun, general manager of the china national textiles import and export corporation.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin and wu fan-wu.

canadian ambassador to china c. john small and commercial counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking a. blum were present.

Canadian Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1973)

chinese assistant minister of foreign trade tu yu-yun hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the canadian trade delegation led by r.e. latimer, assistant deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce. the delegation arrived here yesterday evening to attend the first meeting of the joint trade committee between china and canada.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned peng chin-po, wang yung-chien and mao hung-yuan, and all those on the chinese side attending the meeting. canadian ambassador to china c. john small and commercial counsellor of the embassy a. blum attended.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea Finance Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

andres nko ivasa, finance minister and acting health minister of equatorial guinea, on behalf of president of equatorial guinea francisco macias nguema, gave a reception on november 27 in honour of all members of the first group of the chinese medical team which had concluded its work in equatorial guinea, according to a report from malabo.

chen tan, chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, attended the reception.

in proposing a toast, minister nko ivasa warmly praised the deep friendship between the peoples of china and equatorial guinea.

the chinese medical team left malabo for home on november 29.

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Chinese Badminton Delegation Arrives in Hong Kong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1973)

a chinese badminton delegation led by wang to, director of the international liaison department of the all-china sports federation, arrived here by train this afternoon.

at the invitation of the hongkong badminton association, it has come to attend the international badminton invitational exhibition matches which will be held here from december 5 to 10. it is announced that badminton players from denmark, the federal republic of germany, japan, malaysia, the philippines, singapore, sweden, thailand and hongkong will also take part.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the hongkong badminton association henry fok ying tung, tong yun kai and hong lap hing, as well as personages from sports circles in hongkong and leading members of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

a chinese sports delegation with wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, as leader, and chang chih-huai and sung chung as deputy leaders, left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to iran.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua and chao cheng-hung, and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

also present was s.n. mehrad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets and Fetes Italian Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

chien hsin-chung, chinese vice-minister of public health, met and feted the italian medical delegation led by paolo angelini rota here today.

present on both occasions were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of the peking medical circles, including hsueh kung-cho, chen hai-feng, wu heng-hsing and wu ying-kai.

italian amoassador to china folco trabalza and other diplomatic officials of the italian embassy in peking attended the banquet.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND LAOS

Mass Meeting in Lao Liberated Area Welcomes Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Sam Neua, Dec. 1, 1973)

a meeting warmly welcoming the chinese friendship delegation, now on a visit to the lao liberated areas, took place at the headquarters of the central committee of the lao patriotic front yesterday morning. it was attended by more than 8,000 noted figures and people of various circles.

an atmosphere of warm, revolutionary friendship between the chinese and lao peoples prevailed at the meeting. a flag of the lao patriotic front and a chinese national flag were hung on the backdrop of the rostrum. the delegation accompanied by sithon khommadam and faydang, vice-chairmen of the l.p.f. central committee; nhia vu, member of the standing committee of the l.p.f. central committee; deuan sounnalath, vice-chairman of the alliance committee of the lao patriotic neutralist forces; and members of the l.p.f. central committee and the alliance committee of the lao patriotic neutralist forces mounted the rostrum amid warm applause.

after the band played the song of the lao patriotic front and the chinese national anthem, sisavat, member of the l.p.f. central committee, made a warm speech. he said, "the chinese friendship delegation is making an official visit to the lao liberated areas at a time when the lao people are winning important victories in their cause of national salvation. this is a manifestation of the further development of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples. it has strengthened the determination of the lao patriotic forces and the lao people to fight for the cause of national salvation."

he warmly praised the great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the great leader chairman mao tsetung.

he pointed out, "the lao and chinese peoples have sympathized with and supported each other." on behalf of the lao people, he expressed heart-felt thanks to the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people for their support and assistance to the lao people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he expressed the deep conviction that through the current visit of the chinese friendship delegation "the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the lao and chinese peoples fostered on the basis of internationalism will be further strengthened."

on behalf of the chinese people and the delegation, leader of the delegation chen kang in his speech expressed sincere thanks for the grand and very cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation by the fraternal lao people. he also extended warm congratulations to the lao people on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the struggle to safeguard, consolidate and build the liberated areas under the leadership of the l.p.f. central committee headed by prince souphanouvong. meanwhile, he expressed admiration for the iron will and the spirit of hard struggle displayed by the lao people in the struggle to strive for and safeguard independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, restore peace, achieve national concord and build the liberated areas.

he said, "the chinese people will continue to strengthen their militant solidarity with and revolutionary friendship for the lao people so that this solidarity and friendship will be evergreen from generation to generation."

earlier on november 28, the l.p.f. central committee gave a grand banquet in honour of the chinese friendship delegation.

sithon khommadam, faydang, deuan sounnalath, many members of the l.p.f. central committee and the alliance committee of the lao patriotic neutralist forces, high-ranking officers of the army, and leading members of various organizations were present at the banquet, which was addressed by sisavat and chen kang.

the hosts and guests proposed toasts wishing the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the lao and chinese peoples ever-lasting and their common struggle new successes.

the delegation had talks with a delegation of the lao patriotic front headed by sisavat on the morning of november 29.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visits Netherlands Industrial Technology Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission and liu ang, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, this afternoon visited the netherlands industrial technology exhibition which is being held at the peking exhibition centre.

they were accompanied on the visit by j. vixseboxse, the netherlands ambassador to china and a leading member of the exhibition.

Netherlands Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1973)

the netherlands industrial and technical exhibition on show here closed today.

sixty thousand people visited the exhibition since it opened on november 20. technicians of china and the netherlands had discussions on 50 technical items.

the netherlands friends taking part in the exhibition work took time out to visit factories and people's communes as well as places of historical interest. they also saw the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Gymnastics Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

a romanian gymnastics delegation led by elena pota lad, president of the romanian gymnastics federation, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

it was welcomed at the airport by chiang yu-chen, a leading member of the chinese gymnastics association, and chinese gymnasts.

present was ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking.

Peking Reception for Romanian Gymnastics Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1973)

the state physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the romanian gymnastics delegation with elena poparad as its leader and lovi francisc as its deputy leader.

attending the reception were li ching-chuan, leading member of the host commission, chiang you-chen, leading member of the chinese gymnastics association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, as well as chinese gymnasts and coaches.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here ion dorobantu and his wife were present.

li ching-chuan and elena poparad spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they all agreed that the delegation's visit to china and the gymnastic contests will promote gymnastics in china and romania and strengthen the friendship and unity of the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

at the reception, gymnasts of the two countries performed chinese and romanian folk songs.

Romanian Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 1, 1973)

ion patan, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, today received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the friendship group of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by cheng chih-ping.

present on the occasion were ion cosma, minister of tourism, d. turcus, deputy head of a department under the central committee of the romanian communist party, and n. gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china.

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

on the same day ion cosma gave a dinner in honour of the chinese friendship group.

CHINA AND UN

FAO General Conference Closes in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Nov. 30, 1973)

the 17th general conference of the united nations' food and agriculture organization (fao) closed here yesterday.

the conference adopted a proposal for the united nations to convene a world food conference in 1974, and resolutions on international agricultural adjustment and world food security.

china and thirty other states were elected new council members of the organization.

the new african republic of guinea-bissau was admitted to fao's membership at a plenary meeting on november 26, and albania had been admitted earlier.

hao chung-shih, head of the chinese delegation, spoke at a plenary meeting on november 15. he told the conference of china's efforts in developing agriculture independently and through self-reliance, and expounded china's stand on economic aid, international agricultural adjustment and food security.

he declared that economic and technical aid based on equality and mutual benefit will help recipient countries develop their national economies mainly by their own efforts. on the question of aid, we hope that the sovereignty and equality of the recipient countries must be strictly respected with no conditions attached and no privileges asked for. the practice of subjecting most or even all of other countries' natural resources to one's own exploitation and wanton plunder in the name of "economic aid" and reducing recipient countries to dependent sources of raw materials by exchanging high-priced industrial products for low-priced farm produce is typical neo-colonialism to which we are firmly opposed.

referring to the questions of international agricultural adjustment and world food security, he said that long-term aggression, exploitation and plunder by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is the cause of the fact that in most developing countries, agriculture is not developing fast enough, food supply is inadequate and the living conditions of the people are yet to be improved. only by persisting in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, defending their political independence and developing their national economies, can developing countries achieve the rapid growth of their agriculture. over a long period of time, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, using the pretext of "international division of labour", have deliberately reduced the agriculture of developing countries to a state of lopsided development of a unitary economy and controlled and plundered

these countries at will. any international agricultural adjustment should be helpful to developing countries in their efforts to develop their national economies independently, make full use of their own natural resources, first strive for self-sufficiency in the basic means of livelihood and at the same time expand their foreign trade. a country can have the initiative only by relying on herself in solving the problem of the supply of basic means of livelihood.

he noted that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism often manipulate the food market as a means of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. but the numerous developing countries with their industrious, valiant and talented peoples will certainly develop their agriculture rapidly and solve their food problem, so long as they rebuff aggression, interference, plunder and control by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, are good at formulating their agricultural development policies in accordance with their actual conditions, give full play to the labour enthusiasm and creativeness of their peoples, utilize their natural resources rationally and strengthen mutual support and cooperation.

more than 100 countries including china attended the conference which opened on november 10.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 2, 1973)

the delegation of the academy of sciences of china led by yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy, left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

during its stay in viet nam, the delegation visited nghe an, the viet bac autonomous region and a number of scientific and research institutes where they met and had talks with vietnamese scientists. the chinese guests were hospitably received by the vietnamese comrades.

before the delegation left hanoi, receptions were given in its honour by the viet nam state commission of science and technology, the viet nam commission of social science and the chinese embassy in viet nam on november 30 and december 1. present on both occasions were vietnamese responsible members including nguyen khanh toan, tran phuong, tran dai nghia, le khac and hoang van tien.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. was also present.

when the delegation left here, it was seen off at the railway station by le khac, vice-chairman of the d.r.v.n. state commission of science and technology, and chinese ambassador wang yu-ping.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President Tito Receives Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Dec. 1, 1973)

josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, received chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng and had a friendly conversation with him on the evening of november 29.

the meeting took place at a reception given by mijalko todorovic, president of the federal assembly of yugoslavia, in jajce in celebration of yugoslavia's national day.

CHINA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Many Countries, Regions Warmly Greet Affirmation of China's Lawful Rights in AGF

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1973)

sports organisations of many countries and regions have sent messages of greetings to the all-china sports federation after the recent affirmation by the asian games federation council of the all-china sports federation's lawful rights in the a.g.f. and the expulsion of the representative of the sports organisation of the chiang kai-shek clique.

in a message to the all-china sports federation, prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, president of the asian games federation, warmly congratulated china on the restoration of its lawful rights in the a.g.f. and said: "we look forward to welcoming the chinese delegation's participation in the tehran seventh asian games."

in a recent communique on the a.g.f.'s affirmation of the lawful rights of the all-china sports federation, the supreme council for sports in africa representing 41 african countries said: "the gratifying result of this vote in favour of china is a decisive step towards the solution of the question which constitutes the restoration to this country of her legitimate rights in the international

sports movement." a message of greetings, signed by the council's secretary-general jean-claude ganga, said that african sportsmen in the supreme council for sports in africa would closely unite with the chinese sportsmen.

similar greetings messages and letters were also sent to the all-china sports federation by the japan olympic committee, the japanese table tennis association and the japanese volleyball association as well as by sports organisations from nepal, malaysia and hongkong. in a greetings message masaharu tabata, president of the japan olympic committee, extended his heartfelt congratulations to china on the affirmation of its lawful rights by a big majority vote in the a.g.f. council. he expressed the need to make further advances hand in hand with the all-china sports federation. the nepalese national sports council in its message of greetings said: "representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique ought to be expelled from other international sports federations while the people's republic of china should be given the qualifications of her membership."

in a letter of greetings, leon bouffard, president of the international amateur basketball federation, said: "it is with the greatest joy that i learned of the admission of the all-china sports federation to the asian games federation. this just decision puts an end to the intolerable situation." the letter continued: "your effective presence (in these federations) will contribute to the strengthening of the ties of friendship linking all sportsmen the world over.".

the pakistan paper "sun" carried an editorial recently on the a.g.f.'s affirmation of china's legitimate rights. the editorial entitled "a victory for china" pointed out that there were some who had been trying to put obstacles in the way of china in order to deny the hundreds of millions of chinese people representation in sports events but all such attempts had so far been thwarted. it pointed out that the international olympic committee had threatened that if the a.g.f. expelled the chiang kai-shek clique, the asian games would lose the international olympic committee's support. the editorial declared that with or without patronage, the games would take place and all the nations were willing to make them a success.

"voice of new iran", organ of the ruling iran novin party (new iran party), pointed out in a recent commentary that the decision of the a.g.f. council constituted "a brilliant victory won by the asian countries". it said: "it is unnecessary for the international olympic committee to interfere in the asian games federation and give orders to the federation's members," and pointed out: "the asians have the right to ask others not to interfere in their family affairs."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS

On Criticism of Confucius and Self-Criticism of My Past Ideological Inclination To Honor Confucius

by

Feng Yu-lan (冯友兰)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 3, 1973)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The Academic Journal of Peking University No. 4 of this year carried in its "Philosophy and Social Science Section" Mr. Feng Yu-lan's two articles entitled "On Criticism of Confucius and Self-Criticism of My Past Ideological Inclination To Honor Confucius" and "The Struggle between the Two Lines for and against the Restoration of the Old Order." In his articles, while criticizing the reactionary thought of Confucius,he also criticized his past ideological inclination to honor Confucius and to give publicity to the "abstract law of inheritance" with regard to the legacy of Chinese philosophy. This is progress that deserves to be welcomed. These two articles will be reproduced by this paper today and tomorrow for the reference of the reading public.

Confucius was a reactionary thinker who stubbornly upheld the system of slavery. For several thousand years, his reactionary thought has been utilized by the reactionary classes of all times and all countries. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have also eulogized Confucius and utilized Confucian thought to serve their counter-revolutionary restoration plots. It is precisely because of this that the

deep-going development of the struggle to criticize Confucius and the viewpoint based on honoring the Confucian school and opposing the Legalist school is essential to the development of the current situation of class struggle at home and abroad, an important part of the movement for criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, and a long-term task in carrying out the socialist revolution within the sphere of the superstructure.

From Mr. Feng Yu-lan's articles, it can be seen that his progress was gained during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the movement for criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, and also in the course of actively participating in the struggle to criticize Confucius. We welcome the broad masses of intellectuals, including those who were more deeply poisoned by Confucian thought in the past, to play an active part in the struggle to criticize Confucius, to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and practice self-education in the struggle, and to raise their awareness of the line, transform their world outlook and strive to keep pace with the socialist revolution in the struggle.

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Since the May 4 Movement, the overthrow of the "Confucian school" or the protection of the "Confucian school" has been an important part of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the ideological sphere. Prior to the great cultural revolution, I was always for protecting the "Confucian school." Before liberation, this was for serving the big landlords, the big bourgeoisie and the Kuomintang reactionaries. After liberation, this was for serving the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

The great cultural revolution has raised my understanding of Confucius. My present criticism of Confucius is also a self-criticism of my past protection of the "Confucian school" in thought and deed.

Confucian thought covers many aspects. Let me first start with "virtuous government" as publicized by Confucius.

Confucius said: "He who exercises government by means of his virtue may be compared to the north polar star, which keeps its place and all the stars turn toward it." (Confucian Analects: "Wei Cheng") He meant to say that if a sovereign could rule the people by means of his "virtue," he could keep his place like the north polar star, and other stars would turn toward him. He also said: "If the people are led by laws, and uniformity is sought in giving them punishment, they will try to avoid the punishment, but will have no sense of shame. If they are led by virtue, and uniformity is sought in ruling them by propriety, they will have a sense of shame, and moreover they will become good." (Ibid.) He meant to say that in ruling the people, if a sovereign merely guided them with "law" and restrained them with "punishment," the people could be kept from committing crimes but could not know that it was a shame to

commit crimes. If he could guide them with his "virtue" and restrain them with the "rule of propriety," the people not only would not commit crimes but also would know that it was a shame to commit crime. These three passages were used by Confucius to expound "virtuous government."

My comprehension and appraisal of these statements went through three stages of evolution.

In 1958, in the name of teaching the "question of inheriting the legacy of Chinese philosophy," I put forward my so-called "abstract law of inheritance" to rival the Marxist-Leninist class analysis method. Prior to this, I always used this method to teach the history of Chinese philosophy. According to this method, attention was paid only to the superficial and verbal meaning of a sentence, with no attention paid to its actual content and especially its class content. For example, I stated in my old "History of Chinese Philosophy" that what Confucius taught as "virtue" referred to the moral quality of the individual. What Confucius taught as "propriety" referred to social norms, including social customs and habits as well as the political and social institutions. What Confucius taught as "led by virtue" meant the need to raise the moral quality of the people. What he taught as "giving the people a uniform rule of propriety" meant the need to strengthen the restraint of the conduct of the individual with social norms, the need to create a set of customs and habits and a kind of public opinion so as to make the people sense the shame of immoral conduct and illegal behavior. In this way, the people naturally would not commit crimes. His way of doing things emphasized raising the moral quality of the people and strengthening social influence. This would be much better as compared with the use of coercion through prohibition and penalty to make the people dare not commit crimes. This showed that Confucius respected the dignity of "man."

This sought to explain the words "virtue" and "propriety" as taught by Confucius by taking their abstract meaning. Anyone honoring Confucius basically adopted this method, but I especially made conscious use of this method and put it forward as a method for covering up the class content of various schools of thought in the history of philosophy, for confusing the class struggle front at the time, and for distorting the laws governing the development of the history of philosophy. This was not just a question of method, but was, in the final analysis, a question of class stand, a question of taking a side in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines at the time.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, although I also made some superficial criticism of the abstract law of inheritance, I had not changed my exploiting class stand. When I wrote the "New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy," I still used the abstract law of inheritance--especially when I talked about Confucius.

In the course of the great cultural revolution, I gradually realized the meaning of Lenin's teaching that "truth is specific." What Confucius taught as "virtue" and "propriety" also has a specific content, and its class content is especially important. Take moral quality for example. The moral qualities advocated by different classes each has its own class content. The moral

quality advocated by the proletariat is to serve the people, to overthrow all exploiting classes and to build a socialist society and a communist society. In the eyes of the exploiting classes, such quality means "offending their superiors and stirring up confusion" and is the greatest evil. Different classes also have different social norms. The proletarian revolution seeks to smash the social norms of the exploiting classes and institute its own social norms.

After acquiring this understanding, it dawned on me that those methods taught by Confucius such as "led by virtue" sought nothing more than to further benumb and deceive the laboring people so that they neither dared nor desired to put up resistance. Consequently all ideas and deeds of "offending against their superiors and stirring up confusion" could basically be eliminated.

Lenin once said: "For the sake of upholding their rule, all oppressor classes need to exercise two functions: the function of the hangman and the function of the priest. The hangman is needed to suppress the resistance and insurrection of the oppressed. The priest is needed to console the oppressed and to project for them future prospects of less suffering and sacrifice through preserving class rule (these words are especially easy to utter because there is no need to guarantee the 'realization' of such future prospects...) so as to make them tolerate such rule, abandon their revolutionary action and give up their revolutionary enthusiasm, thus undermining their revolutionary determination." ("Bankruptcy of the Second International," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, page 638) This meant the use of double-faced tactics--the tactic of persecution and suppression and the tactic of benumbing and deceiving. The two methods of "led by laws" and "led by virtue" as taught by Confucius for ruling the people were the double-faced tactics cited by Lenin. Scheming for the rulers at the time, Confucius said that as he saw it, the priest was more effective than the hangman. Speaking in a certain sense, under given conditions, the use of the priest was also definitely more vicious.

However, Confucius also held that "penalties" were indispensable. At the time, the Cheng State used troops to suppress the "bandits" and "slayed all of them." Confucius said: "Excellent! When the government is lenient, the people are sluggish and sluggishness must be rectified with severity." (Tso Chuan: 20th Year of Duke Chao) "Sluggishness" meant arrogance. This meant to say that if the ruler was too lenient to the people, the people would despise him. This called for the use of severe measures to "rectify" them. When Confucius was himself in power, he also killed Shao Cheng Mao.

The Confucian scholars of the Han Dynasty said: To rule the people and consolidate the feudal rule, "propriety, music, law and penalties" are all indispensable. "Propriety, music, law and penalties have one and the same end--to unite the people and insure peace and order." This meant to say that the ultimate aims of these four things were identical--to rule the people. They also said: "When propriety, music, law and penalties are observed and not violated in all corners of the country, there is an enlightened reign of righteousness." (Book of Rites: "On Music") This meant to say that both the functions of the hangman and the priest were essential.

In the course of making deep-going criticism of Confucius this time, I have also acquired a higher understanding of Confucius.

At present, I feel that the above criticism made against Confucius is also applicable to the subsequent feudal philosophers. Such criticism by itself has not bared the salient features of Confucian thought, and it is necessary to go further and deeper in making criticism.

Confucius had a disciple called Fan Ch'ih. Fan Ch'ih told Confucius that he wanted to learn husbandry and gardening. Confucius denounced him as a "mean man" and aired his view saying: "A mean man, indeed, is Fan Hsü! If a superior loves propriety, the people will have to be reverent. If he loves righteousness, the people will have to submit to his example. If he loves good faith, the people will have to be sincere. Now, when these things obtain, the people from all quarters will come to him, bearing their children on their backs;--what need has he of a knowledge of husbandry?" (Confucian Analects: "Tzu Lu")

In this statement, Confucius affirmed the antagonism of the two classes in society at the time. The members of one class were called "superior men" (meaning the "lords" of the time) who were "those at the higher level" (meaning the rulers and oppressors) and had nothing to do with husbandry (meaning that they were not the exploited laborers). Those of the antagonistic class were the "inferiors," "those at the lower levels," "the people," the "commoners" (meaning the ruled and the exploited) who were husbandmen (meaning the exploited laboring people).

In his statement, Confucius also affirmed that "the superiors love propriety" for the purpose of making "the people be reverent," that "the superiors love righteousness" for the purpose of making "the people submit to their example," and that "the superiors love good faith" for the purpose of making "the people be sincere" (meaning making the people work honestly). Speaking in this way, the aim of loving propriety, righteousness and good faith was for ruling the people. Love of propriety, righteousness and good faith concerned only "those at the higher level." Confucius was of the opinion that if "those at the higher level" assumed these postures, they could influence the people, and make the people respect them, submit to them and honestly work for them. Confucius had said, "The relation between superiors and inferiors is like that between the wind and the grass. The grass must bend, when the wind blows across it." (Confucian Analects: "Yen Yüan") Confucius meant to make the grass of the "inferiors" bend with the "wind of virtue" of the "superiors." This was the real meaning of "led by virtue."

In this statement, Confucius used "have to " three times in succession. This fully exposed the ferocious look of the "superior men."

Confucius was of the opinion that "perfect virtue" was the highest moral principle. Recorded in the Confucian Analects are a good number of statements by Confucius on "perfect virtue" and their contents are also not entirely the same. The more important ones are now cited for example:

(1) "Yen Yüan asked about perfect virtue. The Master said, 'To subdue one's self and return to propriety is perfect virtue. If a man can for one day subdue himself and return to propriety, all under heaven will ascribe perfect virtue to him.'" (Confucian Analects: "Yen Yüan")

(2) "Chung-kung asked about perfect virtue. The Master said, 'It is, when you go abroad, to behave to every one as if you were receiving a great guest; to employ the people as if you were assisting at a great sacrifice; not to do to others as you would not wish done to yourself.'" (Confucian Analects: "Yen Yüan")

(3) "Fan Ch'ih asked about perfect virtue. The Master said, 'It is to love men.'" (Confucian Analects: "Yen Yüan")

(4) "Tzu-chang asked Confucius about perfect virtue. Confucius said, 'To be able to practice five things everywhere under heaven constitutes perfect virtue.' He beggged to ask what they were, and was told, 'Gravity, generosity of soul, sincerity, earnestness and kindness. If you are grave, you will not be treated with disrespect. If you are generous, you will win all. If you are sincere, people will repose trust in you. If you are earnest, you will accomplish much. If you are kind, this will enable you to employ the services of others.'" (Confucian Analects: "Yang Huo")

Viewed from its (1), (2) and (4), what Confucius said about "perfect virtue" mainly referred to the "superior men." He said that if person could "subdue himself and return to propriety," all under heaven would submit to such a man of "virtue." Such a person must of course be a man of high political standing. No matter what an "inferior man" did, he also could not win the allegiance of all under heaven.

Item (2) said that to employ the people was a serious matter and was as serious as if you were assisting at a great sacrifice. This was of course said of a man of very high standing. An "inferior man" was himself a "commoner" who could only be employed but was not qualified to "employ the people."

In item (4) Confucius said: If you are generous to the people, you can win over the masses. If you are kind to the people, you can make the people serve you better. This was also said of a man of very high political standing. An "inferior man" himself was a member of the "masses." He had no need to "win over the masses" and had nothing to do with "winning over the masses." He himself was the "employed" and was fundamentally not qualified to "employ the people."

Viewed from what Confucius described here as "generosity" and "kindness," his so-called "love of men" also meant at most to show some minor kindness to the laboring people so as to win over the masses and make it easier for him to make use of the laboring people.

It could be seen that what Confucius called "perfect virtue" was the moral principle of what he described as the "superior men," and the so-called "inferior men" were excluded. He categorically said, "Superior men, and yet

not always virtuous, there have been, alas! But there has never been a mean man, who, at the same time, was virtuous." (Confucian Analects: "Hsien Wen") He meant to say that among the "superior men," some had not the moral concept of "virtue," and that among the "mean people" there could not be such morality. He also said, "The people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it." (Confucian Analects: "T'ai Po") He meant to say that the "mean men" could only be told to follow the lead given but could not be permitted to know anything. He also said, "When the man of high station is well instructed, he loves men; when the man of low station is well instructed, he is easily ruled." (Confucian Analects: "Yang Huo") He meant to say that if the "man of high station" was well "instructed" (in the ideology of the superior man), he could love men and could show some minor kindness to the laboring people. If the "man of low station" was well "instructed," he was more easily employed. Confucius had clearly bared in these statements the class content of his so-called "perfect virtue."

Not only was the "perfect virtue" as taught by Confucius a moral principle for the "superior men." All moral principles taught by Confucius were basically the same. Since "not to do to others as you would not wish done to yourself" was also in item (2), it could be seen that it was also for the edification of "superior men" and was an agreement between one "superior man" and another.

It can be seen from the above that those so-called "superior men" of Confucius were the slave-owning aristocrats. As taught by Confucius, the attitude adopted by the "superior men" toward the "mean men" was precisely the attitude adopted by the slave owners toward the slaves. The relationship between the "superior men" and the "mean men" as described by him was the relationship between the slave owners and the slaves. In slave society, the slaves were nothing more than a means of production. The slave owners were of the opinion that the slaves had no moral principles to speak of. If they had any morality, it was to submit to the biddings of the slave owners. The thought of Confucius reflected such production relations. In the West, the thought of Plato, a typical slave-owning philosopher, was like this.

The thought of the feudal philosophers and the thought of the slave-owning philosophers were sometimes at variance on this point. For example, Wang Yang-ming, a thinker of the landlord class, said, "The streets are full of sages." "Everybody has conscience." (Outwardly he acknowledged that everybody had conscience, but actually he still thought that sages were fundamentally different from the ordinary people. Only those of the ruling class could become sages, but not the laboring people.) These statements of his were made to further deceive and benumb the laboring people. However, his allegations were somewhat different from those of the slave-owning philosophers. Such difference was also a reflection of the difference in production relations between the slave society and the feudal society. It was also for further deceiving and benumbing the laboring people that the bourgeois philosophers publicized "liberty, equality and fraternity." Their allegations were, however, somewhat different from those of the feudal philosophers, and such difference also reflected the difference in production relations. In the past, when some people--including me--discussed what Confucius called "perfect virtue," they thought that Confucius also had the idea of equality and fraternity and that he had discovered the

"dignity of man." According to these allegations, it seemed that a philosopher could depart from the production relations in his society and create some concepts in his mind. This absolutely could not be done. Such allegations were based on the idealist conception of history and not the materialist conception of history.

Toward the end of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the whole slave society was already in the process of breaking up. At the time, the slave owners were of course already on the decline. In publicizing the above way of thinking, Confucius was of course in the service of the slave owners already on the decline. He was actually the philosopher of the slave owners already on the decline.

The chapter "Yao Yüeh" in the Confucian Analects eulogized the feats of King Wu of the Chou Dynasty saying that he "revived states that had been extinguished, restored families whose line of succession had been broken, and called to office those who had retired into obscurity." These three phrases also could constitute part of the political program of Confucius in "making an Eastern Chou" (in other words, restoring the old order of the slave owners). Confucius wanted to revive the states of the slave owners that had been extinguished, groom and back up the descendants of the slave-owning aristocrats who had lost their political standing and bring back the slave-owning aristocrats who had declined to become the common people. This meant the wholesale restoration of the old order of the slave society.

I have no intention of making an all-round criticism of all facets of Confucius' political attitude and thought. I merely want to give a few pieces of evidence that come to mind to supplement to some extent the evidence recently given by other comrades.

I have explained what Confucius called "love of men" as love of all men. In point of fact, as explained above, it was not possible for the "superior men" referred to by Confucius to love all men. What Confucius actually loved was but a handful of slave-owning aristocrats. He also had talked about "overflow in love to all." (Confucian Analects: "Hsueh Erh") This also meant nothing more than to say, "if you are generous, you will win all." Another point is that the word "all" has been added by me. Confucius had never said that the word "men" in "love of men" referred to all men, nor had he said that this word "men" must be extended. As item (4) cited above showed, what Confucius called "love of men" meant nothing more than to show some minor kindness to the laboring people.

Why was it necessary to show some minor kindness? This was because toward the end of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the system of slavery was already "a dying person sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills." The slave owners had already lost control over the slaves. The slaves either offered resistance or ran away. For the sake of alleviating their resistance or preventing their running away, and of contesting with the feudal class for labor power, emphasis was laid on showing minor kindness to the slaves. The thought of Confucius reflected the situation of such class struggle.

Lenin cited the words of Feuerbach: "Anyone who consoles the slaves without arousing them to rise against the system of slavery is the accomplice of the slave owners." ("Bankruptcy of the Second International," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. XI, page 638) This assertion is also applicable to Confucius.

In the feudal society after the Han Dynasty, Confucius had become the "supreme master" of feudal ideology. Subsequently, Yüan Shih-k'ai, Chiang Kai-shek and Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company all went on to honor Confucius, because all of them advocated that exploitation and oppression were justified, while rebellion was not.

Among the tablet inscriptions recording the posthumous conferment of titles on Confucius by emperors of all ages in the Confucian Temple at Ch'üfu, the one by the Yüan Dynasty concisely eulogized Confucius for his "meritorious service" to the feudal ruling class. The meritorious service of Confucius to the feudal ruling class was a criminal act against the laboring people. As far as the laboring people are concerned, this inscription has concisely exposed by negative example the criminal act of Confucius.

This inscription began with these words: "It has been said that those who have ascended the throne without Confucius could not see light without Confucius (meaning that Confucius had "summed up" the "experiences" of the rulers reigning before them in the exploitation and oppression of the laboring people). Those who reign after Confucius could not make law without Confucius (meaning that Confucius had laid down the reactionary principle, that is, "the way of the sage," for the subsequent exploiter classes to practice the exploitation and oppression of the laboring people). It ended with these words: "Alas, the close relations between father and son and the moral relations between the sovereign and his ministers have forever upheld the dignity of the way of the sage (meaning that the gist of the 'way of the sage' was to strengthen the bonds for tying down the laboring people). The vastness of the world and the luminosity of the sun and the moon are not as wonderful as his well-known sayings (meaning that Confucius also had a set of 'theories' for use as the basis of these bonds). 'May his divinity bless our sovereign' (meaning the use of the 'ways of Confucius' to benumb and hoodwink the laboring people and to uphold the rule of the Yüan Dynasty)." This article by negative example has actually voluntarily confessed the reactionary nature of the "ways of Confucius" and the political objective of the past dynasties in eulogizing Confucius in the feudal society of China.

Chiang Kai-shek, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also eulogized Confucius with the same political objective--"May his divinity bless our sovereign."

The meeting convened in 1957 to discuss the history of Chinese philosophy and the Tsinan Conference convened in 1962 to commemorate Confucius all gave expression to the trend of the revisionist line in restoring the old order at the time. During the forum on the history of Chinese philosophy, I publicized the "abstract law of inheritance" to oppose the class analysis method. During the Tsinan Conference I disseminated my arguments for Confucius in the "New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy." I declared that Confucius was the ideological representative of the fuedal landlord class at the time and that

his publicity of "perfect virtue" was "universal in form" and of progressive significance in his time. All this had strengthened the "divinity" of Confucius to serve the revisionist line.

At present, I have been able to improve somewhat on my understanding of Confucius as a result of the great cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is developing in depth. Within the sphere of the history of Chinese philosophy, a new revolution is going on under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao. I am almost 80 years old and have dealt with the history of Chinese philosophy for half a century. It is a great blessing that I am now able to witness this great revolution. Since I am able not only to witness but also take part in this great revolution, this is a still greater blessing. I am resolved to follow Chairman Mao's instructions, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, transform my world outlook, revise the portion of the "New Edition of History of Chinese Philosophy" that has been published, and complete the portion that has not been written so as to contribute a bit of strength toward the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland.

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Restoration of the Old Order and Opposition to Restoration of the Old Order Constitute a Struggle between the Two Lines

by

Feng Yu-lan (冯友兰)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 4, 1973)

In sympathy with the deep-going development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, it has become more and more necessary to go to the root of the counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Inquiries have shown that their root lies in Confucian thought. Our present criticism of Confucius is a concrete embodiment of the deep-going development of the movement for criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work and is a course that must be taken.

At a time we are mobilizing the masses to make deep-going criticism of Confucius, the Chiang gang in Taiwan has performed rites in honor of Confucius on a large scale. The Soviet revisionists are also in the course of eulogizing Confucius. Even Nguyen Van Thieu, counter-revolutionary chieftain of South Vietnam, has also performed rites in honor of Confucius in a big way. From the activities of these teachers by negative example, we have further realized that our deep-going criticism of Confucius is both essential and timely.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports."

These reactionary chieftains are bound to vociferously slander our criticism of Confucius. This is in correspondence with what Chairman Mao has taught, "It is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue, since it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work."

Why should the Chiang gang perform rites in honor of Confucius on a large scale? They want to overthrow our proletarian dictatorship, restore the bourgeois dictatorship, and make our motherland sink once again into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country. Such swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have also attempted to do the same thing. Their objectives are the same. Their weapons are also similar, and one of them is to honor Confucius.

When the Parliament laid down the Constitution in 1915, Yüan Shih-k'ai called for stipulating in the Constitution that "Confucianism is the state religion of the Republic of China." In the subsequent Draft Constitution, it was stipulated that "the ways of Confucius should be taken as the cardinal principles in moral culture."

It was in that year that Yüan Shih-k'ai changed the Republic of China into the Empire of China and the 5th year of the Republic into the first year

under the Hunghsien Reign, and proclaimed himself to be "emperor." After a little more than two months, he was overthrown by the people of the whole country and he also died.

Chiang Kai-shek's "philosophy of vigorous practice" also took "the ways of Confucius as cardinal principles in moral culture." During the War of Resistance against Japan, there was staged in Chungking a satiric drama called "The Pattern Is Still with Us." Chiang patterned himself after Yüan. At present, on Taiwan, he is still calling for "taking the ways of Confucius as cardinal principles in moral culture."

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also patterned themselves after Chiang Kai-shek. Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister "Self-Cultivation" publicized "taking the ways of Confucius as cardinal principles in moral culture." Lin Piao gave the ways of Confucius the gilt signboard of "historical materialism" and described them as ways for "dealing with people." This also meant the ways of life and "taking the ways of Confucius as cardinal principles in moral culture."

In the past, I also honored Confucius. When China was under the rule of Chiang Kai-shek, I brought the ways of Confucius into full play. After liberation, however, through twenty years of education, I raised somewhat my understanding of Confucius. I gradually realized that Confucius was the supreme master of feudal ideology in China and that the ways of Confucius were the theoretical props of the feudal society and the theoretical basis of the "four thick ropes." But I still thought that this represented the subsequent development, and Confucius himself was still progressive and had a progressive role to play at the time. This was a rearguard action for honoring Confucian thought. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution and my recent studies, I have come to realize further that Confucius himself and his ideological system were reactionary at the time.

The political stand and political platform of Confucius were for the restoration of the old order. He declared, "If any one employs me, may I not make an eastern Chou?" The chapter "Yao Yüeh" in the Confucian Analects eulogized the feats of King Wu of the Chou Dynasty saying that he "revived states that had been extinguished, restored families whose line of succession had been broken, and called to office those who had retired into obscurity." These three phrases also could constitute part of the political program of Confucius in "making an eastern Chou" (in other words, restoring the old order of the slave owners). Confucius wanted to revive the states of the slave owners that had been extinguished, groom and back up the descendants of the slave-owning aristocrats who had lost their political standing and bring back the slave-owning aristocrats who had declined to become the common people. This meant the wholesale restoration of the old order of the slave society.

Confucius described himself as "a transmitter and not a maker, believing in and loving the ancients," (Confucian Analects: "Shu Erh") and "one fond of antiquity and earnest in seeking it there." (Ibid.) He taught his disciples mainly through the study of ancient books. His thought of restoring the old order was deep-rooted. I formerly thought that when Confucius taught ancient classics, he often made known his views. This meant that he was not just "a

transmitter and not a maker" since he played the role of "a maker in the place of a transmitter." This kind of defense was also wrong. His "statement of views" was for defending the ancient things and for publicizing the doctrine of restoring the old order. This further showed his "fondness for antiquity."

One basic and essential point of the thought of Confucius was that modern things were not as good as ancient ones. He showed greater fondness for the past than for the present, and laid more stress on the past than on the present. He taught people to look forward, to show blind faith in tradition and in authority, and to learn from and pattern themselves after the ancient people. The basic and essential point of the Legalist thought was that the present was better than the past and it was better to show fondness for the present than for the past. It laid more stress on the present than on the past and taught people to look forward, to oppose tradition and authority and to transform old things. This was not just a question of historical viewpoint or method of thinking, but the expression of two kinds of world outlook (metaphysics and dialectics), and in the final analysis the expression of two kinds of class stand.

The struggle between the Confucian school and the Legalist school was a struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. The Confucian thought was the ideology of the slave-owning aristocrats already on the decline who were not reconciled to their defeat and put up a death-bed struggle against the newly emerging force. It advocated the restoration of the old order. The Legalist thought was the ideology of the newly emerging landlord class in the period of waging struggle and making revolution against the slave-owning aristocrats, and at that period it sought to transform the old order.

The Ch'in Dynasty founded the unified government of the landlord class based on the centralization of authority, and the revolution launched by the landlord class against the slave-owning aristocrats had basically drawn to its end. The actual problem of the landlord class was to uphold the dictatorship of the landlord class and protect its vested interests. The ideology it needed was the doctrine of restoring the old order, and a conservative one, and one of learning from the patterning itself after the old order. When slightly changed, the Confucian ideas were most suitable for application because they were the ideas of an exploiting class.

As recorded in the "Biography of Lu Chia" in the Historical Records, Lu Chia often praised and quoted from the Book of Odes and the Book of History before the First Emperor of the Han Dynasty. The First Emperor of the Han Dynasty scolded him saying, "I have conquered the country on horseback. What use are the Book of Odes and the Book of History to me?" Lu Chia said, "You have indeed conquered the country on horseback, but can you rule it on horseback? King T'ang and King Wu moved against the current in attack but moved with the current in defense. To insure perpetual rule, one must be the master of both the pen and the sword....Had Ch'in practiced benevolent and just rule and followed the example of past sages after unifying the country, how could Your Majesty have taken over the country from it?"

The First Emperor of the Han Dynasty formerly despised the "Confucian scholars." When he rose in insurrection, whenever anyone donning the cap of a "Confucian scholar" came to see him, he would take off his cap and urinate into it. ("Biography of Li Shih-ch'i" in Historical Records) But later he also went to Ch'ufu to pay homage to Confucius.

In the past, it was always thought that Lu Chia addressed these words to the First Emperor of the Han Dynasty. In terms of their practical significance, however, such words were addressed to the landlord class as a whole. He offered the landlord class two strategems: "To move against the current in attack but with the current in defense" and "to be master of both the pen and the sword." At the time of seizing power, the landlord class used brute force and political reforms against the slave-owning aristocrats to "seize the throne by violence." After seizing power, the landlord class had to defend such political power and keep it forever so as to safeguard its vested interests. This called for "defense," and to do this, it was necessary to be "the master of both the pen and the sword." "The pen and the sword" were what Lenin described as the two functions--the function of the hangman and the function of the priest--and the double-faced tactics of suppression and deception. The tactic of deception mainly called for the "practice of benevolence and justice and following the example of ancient sages." This was called "moving with the current in defense." Lu Chia told the First Emperor of the Han Dynasty, "If the Ch'in State had patterned itself after the ancient sages and practiced benevolence and justice after the unification of the country, how could you have won the country from it?"

Chia I's "Kuo Ch'in Lun" (过秦论) gave an even more explicit explanation. He was of the view that the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty was due to "the non-practice of benevolence and justice and the variance of the offensive with the defensive." Both items were most important. "Non-practice of benevolence and justice" meant not having done enough deceiving or not having adopted the tactic of using the priest as pointed out by Lenin. The salient feature of this tactic was to give the laboring people some future prospects that didn't have to be fulfilled, or a cheap ticket to paradise. The Legalist school had not done this. The "variance of the offensive with the defensive" was formerly interpreted by books as referring to military strategy. Actually it also referred to political strategy. At first, the landlord class was on the offensive against the slave owners. After success, it was on the defensive and attempted to defend the dictatorship of the landlord class so as to make it last forever. As the offensive was at variance with the defensive, the political strategy must also be at variance. This was also what Lu Chia meant when he said, "Move against the current in attack but with the current in defense."

Both Lu Chia and Chia I were of the opinion that while the landlord class could rely on violence to seize political power, in order to uphold its political power, the landlord class had to use such deceptive tactics as benevolence, justice and morality to rule the people. It also had to promote restoration of the old order and conservatism to insure its rule. This also meant that it had to adopt the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of suppressing the people on the one hand and fooling the people on the other. Lu Chia also had this in mind when be said, "Be master of both the pen and the sword."

In the slave society, the landlord class was also oppressed by the slave owners. After seizure of power, its status had changed, and its way of thinking was also transformed. What Lu Chia and Chia I said gave concrete expression to such transformation.

In the early days of liberation, I had written an article entitled "The Task of Philosophers." In this article I stated: The transformation of the world is the task of the revolutionaries. Now that the revolution has ended in triumph, the task of explaining the world rests with the philosophers. It was a big mistake for me to stand the transformation of the world against the explanation of the world, but this was not the fundamental mistake. At the time, I thought that even the proletariat could not be revolutionary all the time, and after the success of the revolution, it had to maintain the status quo and stabilize peace and order. As Marxism was a revolutionary philosophy, it would become outmoded after the success of the revolution, and the Confucian philosophy like what I taught in preliberation days would have to be employed once again. My thought at the time was more or less similar to that of Lu Chia and Chia I. Such ideology was to distort the proletarian revolution with the world outlook of the exploiting classes.

When the landlord class was in the ascendant, it called for political reforms and revolution. Once it seized political power and after it held the reins of power, it began to part with its demand for revolutionary political reforms, and advocated the maintenance of its rule forever. Its seizue of political power meant the end of revolution. Its spearhead which was formerly directed against the slave-owning aristocrats was now used to suppress the people. In the past, it was a real tiger, but presently it had degenerated to become a paper tiger. This is also true with the bourgeois revolution. Only the proletarian revolution is most thoroughgoing, and the seizure of political power only marks the beginning of the revolution, the first step taken in the long march. We must continue with the revolution to wipe out classes and the system of private ownership until the state withers away and communism is ushered in. This is the fundamental difference between the proletarian revolution and the revolution pursued by the landlord and bourgeois classes. This truth is absolutely beyond the comprehension of those with the world outlook of the exploiting classes.

For the sake of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao necessarily had to oppose the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to advertise the theory of the dying out of class struggle, and to advocate the disappearance of class struggle and classes. Prior to the 9th Party Congress, Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta drafted a political report to peddle such revisionist stuff. They thought that after the 9th Congress, it would do to develop production alone. Whether or not it is necessary to continue with the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is the fundamental point of difference between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, which actually opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat and advocated capitalist restoration.

Lin Piao also vociferously discussed the history of Chinese philosophy. He gave the Confucian scholars the gilt signboard of historical materialism.

This was the greatest calumny of historical materialism. The Confucian scholars preach the restoration of the old order which runs diametrically opposite to historical materialism. The wheel of history can only move forward and cannot be turned back. History also cannot move backward. Anyone who attempts to drive in reverse gear can only lead to the overturn of his car. The car of Yüan Shih-k'ai has overturned, and so have the cars of Chiang Kai-shek, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

After the Ch'in and Han dynasties, the struggle between the Confucian school and the Legalist school--that is, the struggle between the two lines for "patterning after the old order" and "transforming the old order"--had been going on all the time. To take the struggle between the system of conferment of titles and the system of prefectures and counties for example, this struggle was already very acute under Ch'in Shih-huang and it finally led to the "burning of books and burying of scholars alive." This struggle had all along been carried on. In the early years of the T'ang Dynasty, T'ang T'ai-tsung also intended to restore the system of conferment of titles, but his intention was not carried out due to the opposition of many people. After the death of Wu Tse-t'ien, some people again advocated the restoration of the system of conferment of titles. Liu Tsung-yüan wrote his "On Feudalism" to support the system of prefectures and counties. He refuted the erroneous allegations of some people who thought that the Ch'in Dynasty owed its downfall to the system of prefectures and counties. He pointed out that the Ch'in Dynasty "fell because of misgovernment and not because of its institutions." The enforcement of the system of prefectures and counties was the inevitable tendency independent of man's will and a great progress. The system of prefectures and counties meant "public ownership of the country" while the system of conferment of titles meant "private ownership of the country." The system of prefectures and counties was in correspondence with the trend of historical development.

There is in any period always the contradiction between the productive forces and the production relations in society, and in class society, there are in any period always class contradictions. Even in the classless communist society, there will also be the contradiction between the new and the old. Therefore, there is in any period the struggle between those for and against the restoration of the old order and the practice of conservatism in society. As historians, we must criticize and repudiate ideas for the restoration of the old order and the practice of conservatism in any period, and praise all ideas opposed to the restoration of the old order and practice of conservatism in any period, even though they are not very thoroughgoing. In the prolonged feudal society, those progressive thinkers could not be very thoroughgoing in their ideas of political reform. For example, Wang An-shih's political reforms had not touched the foundation of the feudal society, but his idea of "three deficiencies" was not easy to come by and most admirable.

Chairman Mao teaches us that with regard to ancient culture, we must discard its dross and retain its essence. We must guide the young people to look forward and must not guide them to look backward. Because I have not properly transformed my world outlook, I am unable to tell clearly what is the dross and what is the essence. As I see it now, the dross refers to the conservative ideas for restoring the old order that guide people to look backward

instead of looking forward. The essence refers to the ideas that call for progress and reforms, oppose emulating the old order, advocate transforming the old order, and guide people to look forward without looking backward. At present, we must continue with the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, must still oppose conservatism and the restoration of the old order, and must still advocate revolution and progress. Therefore, we must properly criticize and repudiate the dross of ancient culture, and inherit its essence for serving the current revolutionary struggle. We must carry forward the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of going against the tide so as to enable work bearing on the history of philosophy to make contributions toward the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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SINKIANG

Northwest China Region Expands Water Conservancy

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 3, 1973)

millions of hectares of deserts in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, have been turned into oases thanks to the great number of reservoirs, pump wells, canals and power drainage and irrigation stations built since liberation.

situated in the heart of the asian continent, sinkiang is very dry. annual precipitation is about 50 m.m. on the southern sinkiang plain and only slightly more in northern sinkiang. the region used to irrigate its crops with melted snow from the tienshan, kunlun and altai mountains. before liberation, the 1.6 million square kilometres of sinkiang had only two reservoirs and a number of crudely built canals all owned by landlords, who used them to extract great profits at the expense of the labouring people.

following chairman mao's instruction "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture," the eight million people of 13 nationalities in the region have in the past two decades undertaken to build water conservancy works in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they completed 393 reservoirs and more than 80,000 drainage and irrigation channels with a total length of more than 130,000 kilometres, making effective use of the melted snow and underground water.

compared with the early post-liberation days, the region has added 1,730,000 hectares of irrigated land. grain output has increased 3.5-fold and livestock 2.7-fold.

annual precipitation in the turfan depression, once called a "fire area", ranges from a dozen to 50 m.m. and the average summer temperature goes from 32 degrees (centigrade) to 47.6 degrees, with an annual evaporation of more than 3,000 m.m.

after liberation, especially after the establishment of people's communes, the people of turfan, shanshan and tuokehsun counties in the depression determined to improve the situation. they planted forest belts against wind and sand, and built three small and medium-sized reservoirs, over one thousand "kanerhching" (covered irrigation ditches which can reduce evaporation), more than 700 electric pump wells and 400 water channels that stretched more than 1,300 kilometres. about a dozen small hydro-electric power stations were set up.

compared with the early period after liberation, grain production in these three counties has more than trebled. cotton output has risen more than nine-fold, animals in stock four-fold and honey dew melons and grapes more than three-fold.

michuan county in the changchi hui autonomous chou is known for its sinkiang rice. it is situated at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains. over the past twenty years, by relying on the collective strength, the multi-national people built 13 small and medium-sized reservoirs and around 100 kilometres of cement- or stone-faced water channels. but because snow melting on the tienshan mountains varied according to changes in the weather, drought still hit the area from time to time. to solve this problem, the people of michuan county in the past five years dug 475 pump wells that increase the water for irrigation by 38 million cubic metres. this year, grain production averaged 3.37 tons per hectare on the 9,400 hectares of irrigated land.

the party and the government pay great attention to the economic development of the areas inhabited by the national minorities. over the past twenty years or more, the state allocated more than a thousand million yuan and large quantities of material to help sinkiang with water conservancy projects.

the manass river flows through the western part of the dzungaria basin at an annual rate of 3,500 million cubic metres, but lack of water conservancy works made it difficult to use it for irrigation and it often caused floods.

with state help, the production and construction corps under the sinkiang regional command of the chinese people's liberation army and the people's communes cooperated over the past decade in harnessing the river, controlling the volume and speed of flow by around 18,000 water detention facilities and twelve big and medium-sized reservoirs. the irrigated land has been expanded from 26,000 to more than 330,000 hectares. this area has become an important sinkiang producer of grain and cotton.

AMATEUR WRITERS AND ARTISTS

Central China Hsien Steps Up Amateur Art Work

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 3, 1973)

party organizations in hsishui county of hupeh province attach much importance to amateur art work and encourage amateurs to create for the workers, peasants and soldiers. such writers have written more than 4,000 items since last year. many have appeared in provincial and regional papers and cultural periodicals.

these works are closely connected with reality and promote the cause of socialism. the shihyueh brigade of the wangcheng people's commune is an advanced unit in the county in learning from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture. grain yield per hectare three years in succession was above 15 tons and it has also done well in developing a diversified economy. the county's amateur writers were organized to visit the brigade on many occasions. they created more than 200 reports, poems, plays, ballads, serial pictures and songs in praise of the brigade's advanced deeds. these works promoted the county's mass movement to learn from tachai.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees regard literary and art work as important for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the ideological and cultural fields. therefore they give much guidance to amateur art creation. the county has run many study classes for amateur writers since 1970. they were organized to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

peasant-writer chang ching-ho as a boy tended cattle for a landlord before liberation and experienced much misery. after liberation, he attended an evening school. when he started writing, he had many difficulties and had to consult the dictionary constantly. in the past two decades, he has studied hard while taking an active part in the revolution and production of the countryside. he has written many good works. at the study class run by the county, he used his own experience to criticize the idealist apriorism and theory of innate genius peddled by lin piao and his like. this encouraged other amateur writers.

a young amateur writer learned much in study classes. he worked with daring and in a year wrote a ballad in praise of a poor peasant cattle tender, a poem describing the heroism of women builders at an irrigation project and a long narrative poem depicting an elderly woman communist's whole-hearted service to the people.

the county's party organizations organized the people to comment on the literary and art works to help the writers and artists raise their ideological and artistic level. one peasant wrote a short play describing how a poor peasant exposes a landlord who tries to poison young people with bad books and how, under the leadership of the party organization, he struggles against bad elements. his brigade party branch and poor and lower-middle peasants held several meetings to discuss the play and helped the writer improve it ideologically and artistically.

the amateur writers made it a point not to divorce themselves from productive labour, the people and concrete events. peasant hsu yin-chai is a writer and also a model labourer. he has written many good works. some have been published in foreign languages.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Tung Tai-ho--Barefoot Doctor on Peking's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1973)

twentyfour-year-old tung tai-ho on peking's outskirts is popular among the peasants as a barefoot doctor who serves them heart and soul. he has constantly improved his medical skill and handled 37,000 calls over the past seven years.

tung tai-ho is one of the first part-time health workers, now known as barefoot doctors, trained by peking hospitals in cooperation with people's communes on the outskirts in 1965 in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

a mobile medical team composed of doctors of the peking maternity hospital, hsuanwu hospital and the peking children's hospital helped shunyi county run short-term courses that winter. each commune chose 15 to 20 young men and women to attend the classes. tung tai-ho, who had just finished junior middle school, received four months' intensive medical training.

in august 1970 tung tai-ho took a four-month course in traditional chinese medicine run by the peking

no. 2 medical college. he learned basic traditional medicine, the properties of herbal medicine and simple acupuncture.

early that year, his brigade assimilated the experience of other places and set up a cooperative medical service. brigade members each contribute one yuan every year to the cooperative medical fund, and the brigade covers the rest of the cost from its public welfare fund. they received medical treatment at no charge for ordinary ailments.

tung tai-ho helped organize this service and explained its advantages to the peasants. he became the barefoot doctor of the brigade clinic -- organ of the cooperative medical service. four other barefoot doctors later came to work in the clinic, including a woman who does modern midwifery, maternity and child care and publicizes family planning.

helped by poor and lower-middle peasants, tung tai-ho and the other barefoot doctors opened up a clinic herbal nursery covering one-fifth of a hectare and grew more than 20 medicinal herbs. the doctors take turns to work in the nursery. besides providing medicines, this helps balance the budget of the cooperative medical service.

"a barefoot doctor must take part in farm work and not isolate himself from the masses", said tung tai-ho.

he is ready to treat the commune members day or night. he lives in the clinic and sometimes makes several house calls in one night.

one winter night he was called to give emergency treatment to a patient. he rushed at once to the patient's home although he had a severe cold and ached all over. the patient suffered from retention of urine. he had no catheter with him and went to the commune clinic three kilometres away in the bitter cold to fetch one in time.

since the setting up of the cooperative medical service, around 15 babies have been born in the brigade every year. all have survived and are in good health. before liberation, about a dozen infants died every year in that village.

when influenza occurred in the summer of 1972 tung tai-ho and other barefoot doctors put up a temporary stove in front of the clinic and boiled decoctions of preventive herbal medicine and brought it to every family. this epidemic was rapidly brought under control.

in summer and autumn they help sterilize well water and take other preventive measures. the incidence of infectious diseases in 1972 was 80 per cent less than in 1969, the year before cooperative medical service started.

tung tai-ho makes a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin as well as chairman mao's works to raise his political consciousness.

he also keeps studying to improve his medical skill. he often notes down problems arising in clinical work and asks the opinions of doctors at the commune clinic. he visits experienced peasants and herb growers to collect tested folk prescriptions and learn to identify medicinal herbs. he repeatedly tests needling on himself and is now familiar with more than 100 acupuncture points. apart from being able to treat common diseases with both traditional chinese and western medicine and acupuncture, he can perform minor operations.

tung tai-ho was born in a family which had been poor peasants for generations. he modestly accepts education from former poor and lower-middle peasants to strengthen his determination to serve the people. one day when he was giving acupuncture treatment to grandpa li, a former poor peasant in his seventies, for an aching leg and arthritis, the old man told him that before liberation he had worked as a farm hand for a landlord. although he did backbreaking labour all year long, he was always hungry and could not afford a pair of cotton padded trousers. consequently he contracted the complaint and at that time he could not get any treatment because medical expenses were too costly. tung tai-ho said that instances like this have sparked his revolutionary enthusiasm.

tung tai-ho is now a member of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china. he has recently been recommended by the former poor and lower-middle peasants to study in the department of medical treatment in the peking medical college.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ANGOLA

Angolan National Liberation Front Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1973)

a delegation of the angolan national liberation front led by president holden roberto of the front arrived here today at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by vice-president of the host association yang chi and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai and chao chun-cheng.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Burma for Home

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 3, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by kuo kuang-hua left here for home this morning after a 3-week friendly visit to burma.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by u han tun, director of the burmese health department and officials of other departments concerned.

chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang was also present.

on the evening of november 30, the chinese delegation held a farewell cocktail party. present were director general of the medical education department doctor khin maung win and other officials of the burmese medical circles as well as professors and doctors of various hospitals in rangoon.

two documentaries "acupuncture anaesthesia in china" and "investigation of 2,100-year-old dead body" were shown at the end of the party.

during its visit in rangoon, the chinese delegation visited the burma pharmaceutical plant and had a wide exchange of views with burmese health department officials and personages of the medical circles on the combination of indigenous and western medicine, acupuncture anaesthesia, medical education, etc. it also visited local hospitals in sandoway and pegu, places of historical interest in pegu and a medical education centre in hlegu where it exchanged experiences in rural medical education with local medical workers.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Traitorous Lon Nol Clique--A Political Corpse

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1973)

the lon nol clique which has usurped cambodia's seat in the united nations is a political corpse cast aside by the cambodian people long ago. this traitorous regime would have collapsed at an early date if there were no u.s. support and will centainly collapse even with u.s. support.

the regime seized power by a coup d'etat with the support of the u.s. and other foreign forces. as sooner as it seized power, it met strong opposition from the cambodian people. the people rose up and the conflagration of people's war spread throughout the country in a few months. rallying the people of various strata, the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia with prince norodom sihanouk as the head has liberated more than 90 per cent of the territory and over five million of the population in merely three years and several months.

the lon nol clique is now faced with the imminent danger of being drowned in the sea of the cambodian people's war. it is thoroughly isolated despite its temporary control over a few cities. the people of various strata including monks and laymen have launched struggles in all forms against the clique. strikes and demonstrations broke out one after another in an increasing scale with people of more and more strata participating. the huge flow of the people to the liberated zones showed with whom popular sympathy lay. last september over 30,000 residents in kompong cham city went to the liberated areas. seizure of rice by city dwellers and

troops of the puppet army was another recent development in the struggle against the lon nol clique. such incidents even developed into armed raids on granaries by hundreds of men. young students and other citizens were fighting against pressganging. troops of the puppet forces incessantly crossed over to the people's side or deserted in groups. bombing of lon nol's presidential palace by his air force officers took place twice in the last eight months.

all these converged into a strong movement against the lon nol clique which in coordination with the people's national liberation armed forces, dealt heavy blows to the tottering traitorous regime. these struggles prove convincingly that the lon nol clique is a political corpse.

without the people's support, the lon nol clique is prolonging its feeble existence with the help of an army in the pay of the united states. this army, however, is notorious for its corruption. there are about 200,000 men on the payroll of phnom penh's high command, but estimates show that one third of them are just "phantom troops" that exist only on paper. the generals pocketed more than one million dollars every month under this item alone. another group of soldiers are "payroll troops" because they appeared every month only on pay day. they went home after presenting part of their pay as gifts to the "officers". the pay for each soldier in the puppet army was four thousand riel a month which could buy 6.5 kilogrammes of rice according to the black market price last october. but even this meagre pay was often withheld, sometimes for several months running. on the contrary, high-ranking puppet officers led a luxurious life in phnompenh city and sent their families and ill-gotten wealth to foreign countries.

soldiers who were hungry and could not support their families were unwilling to die for the handful of traitors. they rose in revolt or deserted in groups. many soldiers fled in disorder when the first shot was fired in the battle field and refused to carry out combat orders. many others allowed themselves to be captured and brought their u.s. weapons to the people's armed forces. in this way, the lon nol clique lost more than 100,000 troops every year including killed or wounded. from the beginning of november 1972 to the end of october 1973, the people's armed forces wiped out 178,000 troops of the lon nol puppet forces.

the defeat of the lon nol clique on the battlefield has accelerated its economic collapse. it can prolong its moribund life now by relying solely on the u.s. aid.

the lon nol regime begged for more than 100 million dollars from the united states every year, but u.s.

dollars could not cover its increasing financial deficit, which amounted to 1,000 million riel in 1971, 1,500 million riel in 1972 and more than 3,000 million riel in 1973. in face of this situation, the lon nol clique had to issue paper money fabulously which caused the devaluation of riel time and again and runaway inflation. according to the estimates of experts, the rate of inflation has far exceeded one hundred per cent.

as a result of the fast reduction of the area under the control of the lon nol clique and its misrule, the paddy acreage in 1972-73 was only one third of that in 1968-69. traditionally rice-exporting cambodia has become a rice-importing country. cambodia exported 88,000 tons of rice in 1969, but imported 75,000 tons of rice in 1972. in addition, all the daily necessities in the lon nol-controlled area had to be supplied by planes and ships of the united states and its satellites. the unfavourable trade balance in 1973 will reach 123 million u.s. dollars.

the inflation results in sky-rocketing of prices. it is estimated that the cost of living index will have increased by more than 160 per cent by the end of this year. under the serious shortage of goods and materials, the military and government chiefs of the lon nol clique amassed fortunes by hoarding and speculation.

at present, only a handful of persons including those who sell horse-meat as beefsteak show great interest in the lon nol clique's "khmer republic". in reality, in this "republic" there is neither democracy nor freedom, but fascist dictatorship. the lon nol clique has issued a heap of fascist laws, such as "emergency law", "military law" and "general mobilization law" and has constantly announced "the state of emergency throughout the country" by which to deprive the people of their democratic rights and cruelly suppress them. it has conducted largescale raids and made mass arrests at will sealed up schools and banned newspapers.

in this "republic", traitors lon nol, sirik matak, in tam and cheng heng have always been locked in an unending scramble for power. the traitors reached certain temporary compromises under american pressure and put up signboards of "high political council" or "x cabinet". this was none other than the evidence of their bitter fight.

the lon nol clique which has been spurned by the cambodian people is also notorious and isolated in the international arena. all justice-upholding states and people consider the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk as the sole legal government in cambodia. this is borne out by the fact that the conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries held last september and attended by more than 70 countries demanded immediate recognition of

the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legal government of cambodia, and that the present u.n. general assembly adopted the proposal for the inclusion in the agenda of its current session of the item of "restoration of the lawful right of the royal government of the national union of cambodia in the united nations". the two superpowers can never save the traitorous clique from its doom no matter how desperately they try to support the tottering lon nol regime, and whatever crafty manoeuvres they might use to help it. the royal government of national union of cambodia will undoubtedly achieve absolute victory in the united nations and in all fields.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Piano Concerto "The Yellow River" Played in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 3, 1973)

chinese piano concerto "the yellow river" was played at a concert on saturday evening before an audience of over 1,000 people.

this was organised by the french "orchestra of the association of concerts pasdeloup". the piano solo was played by chinese french chou chin-li.

when the playing ended, the theatre was resounding with repeated warm applause. at the request of the audience, the orchestra played once more part of the last movement of the concerto.

some of the audience went to the backstage to congratulate the musicians on their successful performance.

Chinese Shipping Delegation Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 2, 1973)

the chinese government maritime shipping delegation led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, left here for home this afternoon at the end of its friendly visit to france.

during its stay in france, the chinese delegation had negotiations with the french delegation on developing the friendly relations and strengthening maritime shipping cooperation between china and france. an agreement on maritime shipping between the governments of the people's republic of china and the french republic was initialled here this morning by the two delegations.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were jean velit-chkovitch, leader of the french delegation and secretary-general of mercantile marine of the french ministry of transport, and pierre leonard, deputy leader of the french delegation and director of commercial fleet and naval equipment of the ministry of transport.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao was also present at the airport.

in the course of its stay in france, the chinese delegation also visited french ports where it was warmly welcomed.

Chinese Government Maritime Shipping Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1973)

the chinese government maritime shipping delegation returned here by plane today after discussing the sino-french maritime shipping agreement and making a friendly visit to france. leader of the delegation is vice-minister of communications yu mei, and deputy leader is director of the bureau of water transport wang pao-shan.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yokohama Friendship Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 3, 1973)

the japanese yokohama friendship delegation left here for peking by air this evening after a friendly visit to shanghai. the delegation is being accompanied by chang chen-ya, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the japanese friends were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, and leading members of departments concerned under the municipal revolutionary committee, the shanghai trade union council, the shanghai women's federation and the municipal committee of the communist youth league, as well as hundreds of local people.

ichio asukada, leader of the delegation and mayor of yokohama, gave a reciprocal banquet here yesterday evening. vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu and leading members of departments concerned attended the banquet and reviewed friendship together with mayor ichio asukada and yokohama municipal assembly speaker masae kawaguchi and all members of the delegation.

in his toast at the banquet, mayor ichio asukada said that a year and more has passed since a new page was opened in the history of relations between japan and china. the people of yokohama and shanghai have further deepened their friendship by establishing the official bond of friendship between the two cities, and there will be exchanges between them in cultural, sports, academic, technical and other fields in the future. "i firmly believe that this will contribute to establishing ever-lasting friendship and long-standing peaceful relations between japan and china," he added.

the mayor said: "though our stay in shanghai is short, we have got a feeling of the greatness of our shanghai friends who are advancing triumphantly along the road of socialist construction and making tremendous efforts to secure a friendship of generations between the japanese and chinese peoples. the members of our delegation will convey the precious impressions we have got here and your profound sentiments for us to the 2.5 million yokohama people."

in his toast, ma tien-shui said: "during the yokohama friendship delegation's visit to shanghai, we together proclaimed the official establishment of the bond of

friendship between shanghai and yokohama. this has helped strengthen and develop the friendship and unity of the people of our two cities. the shanghai people take it as a lofty task that history has entrusted to them to promote the great friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples. the yokohama people and friends of various walks of life have been for years actively spreading japan-china friendship and have done much work for the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and for developing friendly contacts and economic exchanges between the two peoples. let us unite more closely and make unremitting efforts and constant, new contributions to the cause of friendship between the great peoples of china and japan."

at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, mayor asukada, speaker kawaguchi and other japanese friends and their chinese guests sang japanese and chinese songs.

mayor asukada and all members of the friendship delegation attended a rally held by the shanghai people in their honour on november 30. after the rally, they went to a sapling nursery and planted cherry saplings they brought from yokohama. ma tien-shui and mayor asukada together planted one sapling, while chou li-chin and speaker kawaguchi planted another. they then warmly shook hands to express unity and friendship.

in the past few days, members of the friendship delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a rural people's commune, the minhang industrial district, a chemical plant, a wharf, a middle school, an art and handicraft research unit and the shanghai museum. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

while visiting the tangwan people's commune, the japanese friends were warmly greeted by people at the commune centre. japanese friends warmly shook hands with commune members and presented them with badges of friendship.

hsu lien-sheng, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, said: "all members of our commune hail the establishment of the official bond of friendship between shanghai and yokohama. we welcome friends from yokohama to come again."

mayor asukada wished the commune continuous development and greater success.

on december first, all members of the friendship delegation spent a happy weekend with chinese workers at the shanghai workers' cultural palace. they visited an exhibition on the old and new shanghai. in an exhibition room where 43 photos presented by the friendship delegation were on display, mayor asukada gave an account of the yokohama city to chinese friends. twenty veteran women workers and many young workers of

the shanghai no. 2 radio factory gave theatrical items reflecting their life and struggle.

when the japanese friends came to the shanghai children's palace, they were welcomed by kids with songs and dances. they watched children's extra-curriculum activities, and visited an exhibition of yokohama children's paintings. a twelve-year-old girl presented mayor asukada with several velvet pictures they made, and asked him to convey shanghai children's regards to their little friends in yokohama. mayor asukada thanked her and shook hands with her.

while visiting the lunghua hospital this morning, mayor asukada and other japanese friends watched an operation with acupuncture anaesthesia. speaker kawaguchi and some japanese friends visited workers' living centres. the japanese friends visited a park this afternoon.

Chinese Speed-Skating Team Holds First Matches with Japanese Skaters

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 3, 1973)

the visiting chinese speed-skating team held its first friendly matches with japanese skaters in sapporo, hokkaido.

governor of hokkaido naohiro dogakinai and mayor of sapporo takeshi itagaki attended the opening ceremony and made greeting speeches.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and other officials of the chinese embassy were invited to attend the opening ceremony and watch the matches.

the chinese and japanese women skaters had matches of 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 3,000 metres, and the men skaters of the two countries held matches of 500, 1,500, 3,000 and 5,000 metres. the first place in each item was carried off by japanese skater. the runner-ups in the women's 500 metre skating and in the men's 1,500 metre match were chinese skaters.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean "Aprok River" Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1973)

the "aprok river" women's basketball delegation of the ministry of public security of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim myong uk, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by hao jung-yao, leading member of the political department of the chinese ministry of public security, wang wen-chung, leading member of department concerned of the chinese physical culture and sports commission as well as basketball coaches and players.

present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Lagos, Dec. 2, 1973)

feng yu-chiu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the federal republic of nigeria, presented his credentials to general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government of the federal republic of nigeria, on november 30.

general gowon had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were nigerian commissioner for external affairs okoi arikpo, military secretary to the supreme headquarters of the armed forces brigadier alty, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs iyalla, principal secretary to the head of the federal military government h. ahmadu, and other senior officials.

yang kuang-jen, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and other chinese diplomatic officials here were also present.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on november 6.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Manila for Home

(NCNA-English Manila, Dec. 3, 1973)

the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by wang yao-ting, leader of the delegation and deputy leader liu chun-chang, left here for home yesterday by air after its visit to the philippines.

it was seen off at the airport by w.p. clavecilla, president of the chamber of commerce of the philippines, and other directors of the chamber. the pakistan ambassador to the philippines also came to see the delegation off.

wang yao-ting gave a farewell banquet on december 1. among the 50 people and more at the banquet were: manuel collantes, acting secretary of foreign affairs; troadio quiazon jr, secretary of trade; arturo r. tanco, secretary of agriculture; representative of executive secretary alejandro melchor; w.p. clavecilla and other industrial, commercial and banking representatives.

wang yao-ting and manuel collantes spoke at the banquet.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese and Romanian Gymnastics Teams Hold Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1973)

the romanian gymnastics team held its first friendly contest with the chinese gymnastics team in the peking workers indoor stadium this evening. the fine performance drew repeated applause from the more than 14,000 spectators.

a welcome ceremony was held before the contest.

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and chiang yu-chen, a leading member of the chinese gymnastics association, saw the contest. before the contest, they met and had a friendly conversation with elena poparad, leader, and lovi francisc, deputy leader, of the romanian gymnastics delegation.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here ion dorobantu and his wife were present at the contest.

the romanian gymnastics team is a strong team in the world. its women's team was a sixth place winner and men's team a seventh place winner. the average age is 18 for the seven women gymnasts of the visiting romanian team and 22 for the seven members of the men's team.

this evening's contest between the women's teams included vaulting horse, uneven bars, balance beam and free exercises, and the contest between the men's teams included free exercises, pommelled horse, rings, vaulting horse, parallel bars and horizontal bar. the romanian gymnasts' movements have a distinctive style and are difficult.

most of the chinese gymnasts are young. they were skillful and completed difficult movements.

the gymnasts of the two countries encouraged eacn other and learned from each other. this showed the friendship between the chinese and romanian sportsmen.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish King Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 2, 1973)

king carl xvi gustaf of sweden received the chinese table tennis team this afternoon before the final competitions in the five individual events of the 16th scandinavian international table tennis championships.

the king came to the stadium at three this afternoon and received the chinese team in the centre of the stadium. he warmly shook hands with every chinese guest. head of the chinese table tennis team kuan hui-kuang expressed thanks to the king for his reception and wished for the friendship between the chinese and swedish peoples to be everlasting. the king said: "i hope you will play even better in the competitions and that the sports contacts between our two countries will continue to grow. kuan hui-kuang presented the king with souvenirs.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed in the stadium as the audience applauded and cheered during the reception.

the king watched the matches after the reception.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming also watched the matches.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Sweden for Iceland

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 3, 1973)

the chinese table tennis team led by kuan hui-kuang left malmo for iceland today after concluding its friendly visit to sweden.

during its stay in sweden, the chinese team took part in the scandinavian international table tennis championships.

CHINA AND US

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Meets and Fetes American Friendly Personage

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1973)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, yesterday evening met and feted american friendly personage amy schaeffer. vice-chairman soong had a cordial and friendly talk with her.

present on the occasion were frank and ruth coe, rewi alley, hans muller and nakamura, ma hai-teh and su fei.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chinese Delegation to IMCO Assembly Session Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1973)

the chinese delegation headed by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, returned here by air today after attending the 8th session of the assembly of the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization.

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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIANISM

Break This "Brickbat"

by

Hsin Wu (辛午)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 21, 1973)

In 1935, Lu Hsün, the great trail-blazer of the revolution in culture, wrote a famous article entitled "Confucius in Contemporary China." This article brilliantly denounced Confucius, profoundly dissected the essence of Confucian thought, and sharply and graphically pointed out: "Actually this Confucius, since his death, has always been used as a 'brickbat for knocking at the door'."

Living in a period which witnessed the disintegration of the system of slavery and the emergence of feudalism, Confucius was an old progenitor who aspired for the restoration of the old order. As long as 2,452 years ago, this person had died at a ripe old age. However, the ghost of Confucius has all along never quite perished. Agents of various exploiting classes living under different historical conditions who tried to turn back the wheel of history all wanted to pick up and use this "brickbat."

Although this "brickbat" was made of the ideological stuff of the tottering slave-owning class, it nevertheless has a remarkable use suited to the purpose of every reactionary class. Take for example the word "benevolence" advertised by Confucius. This "benevolence" could play the role of hoodwinking the masses and consolidating reactionary rule. Take again for example the "believing in and loving the ancients" of Confucius. This "believing in and loving the ancients" is precisely the dogma shared by all decadent forces that opposed reform, favored returning to ancient ways, and tried to reverse the wheel of history. Because of this, no wonder Confucius' "brickbat enjoys such popularity"!

The history of the past two thousand years and more tells us: The maker of this "brickbat" was an agent of the tottering slave-owning class, and its owners and users were all from various reactionary exploiting classes. They used the teachings of Confucius to dope and poison the people and used them as an ideological weapon as well as spiritual shackles for dominating the people.

The reason why the representative figures of various reactionary classes insisted on picking up this "brickbat" was not because it happened to be an antique piece which called for admiration. As exposed by Lu Hsün, they only wanted to use it to "knock" open their "door to happiness." We will not talk of things far back in the past, but will only take several examples from the past several decades. Yüan Shih-k'ai had uttered such nonsense as "Confucius is to China what air is to mankind." He personally led all his officers to hold an impressive ceremony for worshipping Confucius, and accorded him the honor normally given only to an emperor. He directed the comedy of honoring Confucius and returning to ancient ways, and thought of using this "brickbat" of Confucius to knock open the door of the palace so that he could mount and sit comfortably on the throne. Not long after launching the "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, Chiang Kai-shek also went to Ch'üfu to "pay homage to the sage" like the emperor of past ages. He played Confucius up as the "teacher of benevolence and justice for all ages" and the "epitome of human relations since time immemorial," and thought of using the "brickbat" of Confucius to knock open the door to "the unification of China" and fulfill his counter-revolutionary aspiration.

Swindlers of the Lin Piao type also worshipped this "brickbat" of Confucius as priceless treasure. They vociferously extolled this corpse of Confucius and shouted that Confucius was "worthy of being called a great man of the universe," attached the tag of "historical materialism" to the teachings of Confucian scholars, propagated such stuff of idealist transcendentalism as "born with knowledge" and advocated such nonsense as "emulating" the "spirit" of Confucius. They also thought of picking up this "brickbat" to knock open the "door to happiness," the "door" to capitalist restoration, for the toppled landlords and bourgeoisie. When they plotted for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, they still shouted frantically, "If we do not succeed, we will sacrifice our lives to preserve our virtue." They still had this "brickbat" in mind.

All those who picked up the "brickbat" of Confucius--an ideological instrument used by the reactionaries to dope and poison the people--invariably thought that they could use it to "knock" open their "door to happiness." However, historical dialecticism is merciless. Because the "door to happiness" which the representative figures of various reactionary classes, including swindlers of the Lin Piao type, wanted to "knock" open is in contravention of the "law" of historical development, this "door" therefore can never be "knocked" open. Describing the end of Yüan Shih-k'ai, who knocked on that "door to happiness," Lu Hsün wrote: "However, this door could never be knocked open, and Yüan died outside of it." Is that not the inevitable end for all those who moved against the tide of history and attempted to knock open the counter-revolutionary "door to happiness"!

The political report of the 10th Congress called on us: "We should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." Thorough criticism of Confucian thought pushed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique is an important fighting task in the cultural sphere. Those people who in the past thought of using this "brickbat" of Confucius to knock open the "door to happiness" for the exploiting classes had all been clearly defeated. However, because of their reactionary class nature, the Confucians of today such as swindlers of the Lin Piao type will still insist on using this "brickbat." The task of the proletariat and revolutionary people is to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, smash this "brickbat" of Confucius and block off the "door to happiness" of swindlers of the Lin Piao type working for capitalist restoration.

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"BURNING OF BOOKS"

A Better Prescription for Treating Those Who Are Hoodwinked

by

Meng Yang (梦阳)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 21, 1973)

Making comparison is a very good thing. The materialist dialectical method of comparison was the method regularly employed by Lu Hsün in his satirical essay written in the later part of his life.

In the article "On the Identity and Difference Between the Burning of Books in China and Germany," he employed the materialist dialectical method of comparison to reveal the two externally identical phenomena of book-burning, expose the essence of their internal differences and present a new interpretation.

He said, "True, Ch'in Shih-huang had burned books, but his burning of books was for the sake of unifying thinking. He never burned any books on farming or medicine. He recruited many 'guest ministers' from other states, did not respect only the 'ideology of the Ch'in state,' and adopted extensively all schools of thought." "Mr Hitler and company, however, are completely different, and they first burned books 'not of the German school of thinking." "As regards such important things as standardizing the gauge of carriages and standardizing the written language, the latter could in no way be compared to Ch'in Shih-huang."

Ch'in Shih-huang and Hitler both belonged to the ruling class, Lenin had said that the antagonism of the proletariat toward the ruling class did not remove from it "the responsibility of distinguishing the progressive and reactionary activities in history" of the personalities of the ruling class. In order to distinguish things, it is necessary to be good at making comparison. Take the point of book-burning for example. The burning of books by Ch'in Shih-huang was for the sake of replacing old things with new ones. It represented the interests of the newly emerging landlord class in its period of ascendancy and played a specific progressive role in the development of history. However, the burning of books by Hitler was for the sake of carrying out frenzied suppression of new things, fascist political dictatorship and cultural dictatorship. It represented the interests of the moribund monopolist bourgeoisie. His action ran completely counter to the trend of historical development, and played a most thoroughgoing reactionary role against historical development.

As Lu Hsün had said: "To bring the outstanding characters in relief, it is sometimes necessary to compare them with other people, for example, to compare people of the higher order with those of the lower order, good people with bad people, refined people with vulgar people, and narrow-minded people with magnanimous people. Without other people, there is no way to bring out their best side, and this is what 'opposed each other but complementing each other'

meant." "Opposed to each other but complementing each other" is the law of unity of opposites and dialectics. The opposites in contradiction within an objective thing exist by comparison with one another and develop through struggle with one another. That is why in departure from comparison, people will not be able to think correctly and cannot understand things correctly. "There can be no differentiation without contrast." Only by setting in sharp contrast the burning of books by Ch'in Shih-huang and Hitler, could we see clearly the progressive nature of the former and the reactionary nature of the latter, and expose profoundly the difference in essence between the two types of book-burning.

Idealism or metaphysics negates the internal contradictions in things, observes things in isolation and at rest from superficial manifestations. It cannot go deep into the contradiction to make comparison and can only dwell on external appearance for analogy. This kind of comparison could only result in being deceived by the superficial false appearance, obliterate the difference in nature of different things, and arrive at the wrong historical-materialist conclusion that the burnings of books by Ch'in Shih-huang and Hitler are identical. The law of materialist dialectics holds that in order to distinguish the nature of things, it is necessary to go deep into things and grasp the principal contradiction, particularly the principal aspects of the contradiction, scientifically compare the difference and identity between them, find out the difference and distinguish the nature. It was in this way that Lu Hsün compared the progressive nature of the burning of books by Ch'in Shih-huang with the reactionary nature of the burning of books by Hitler, saw through external identical phenomena, dug deep into the dissimilar essence, and by means of that made a new historical-materialist appraisal of Ch'in Shih-huang.

This is "a better prescription for treating the hoodwinked." Only by comparison could we sweep away the fog spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type to obliterate the difference in nature between dissimilar things. Only by comparison could we reveal the particular essence that makes a thing different from other things. Only by comparison could we in accordance with the different contradictions determine the different general and specific policies of different nature, triumph over the wrong line, and advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's correct line.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

So This Is "For Virtue"

by

Ts'en Hua (岑桦)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 21, 1973)

When the Lin Piao anti-Party clique plotted to engineer their counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, fearing that their fascist followers might not make all-out efforts, they shouted hysterically: "If we do not succeed, we will sacrifice our lives to preserve our virtue." They also stipulated: Should any one break their "rule" and refuse to sacrifice himself, he would be "dealt with severely" and would not be let off lightly.

In the counter-revolutionary plan called "Outline of 'Project 571'," Lin Piao and his gang wrote down explicitly that all opposition from the revolutionaries would be "firmly suppressed." They again and again declared that they would usurp and seize supreme power in the Party and the state, and exercise the "power of suppression" over the masses. They sharpened their swords, revealed their thirst for blood, and showed not the slightest sign of "benevolence." Their false revolutionary masks had already been torn to pieces. Then, what kind of stuff was actually the "virtue" they wanted to sacrifice their lives for?

To change the dictatorship of the proletariat into the feudal-comprador type of fascist dictatorship, to prop up the landlord and bourgeois classes already toppled, practice benevolence toward a small handful of landlords, rich peasants, bad elements and rightists, to try to murder our great leader, make the heads of millions of revolutionary people roll in the sand and practice despotism toward the people--this was the kind of "virtue" they wanted to die for.

To change the independent socialist motherland into a colony of social-imperialism, capitulate to Soviet revisionism, seek "protection under the nuclear umbrella" and discuss "benevolent rule" with imperialism and revisionism, to oppose proletarian internationalism, and vainly attempt to put out the raging flame of the revolutionary struggle of the world people--this was the kind of "virtue" they wanted to die for.

Lu Hsün had keenly revealed that every page of history of the reactionary class was heavily scrawled with "benevolence, righteousness and morality," but in fact the whole volume was filled with just two words:"man-eating." Lin Piao and his gang wanted to practice benevolent rule toward the reactionaries and practice despotic rule toward the revolutionary people. What they wanted was to pervert the basic line of the Party, restore capitalism and restore once again the "man-eating" system that had been overthrown.

In history, there was often the phenomenon of the representative figures of the reactionary classes invoking the ghosts of their ancestors and making use of their standards and slogans in a vain attempt to stem the tide of the revolution. This was especially true during a period of political reform in history. The cry that "if we do not succeed, we will sacrifice our lives to preserve our virtue" made by Lin Piao was nothing new. It was an outworn weapon picked up from the garbage pile of history.

More than two thousand years ago, Confucius, the spokesman for the slave-owning class, had advocated that "the determined scholar and the man of virtue will not seek to live at the expense of injuring their virtue, but will even sacrifice their lives to preserve their virtue" to oppose social reforms at that time. This word "virtue" formed the core of the reactionary thought of Confucius, was subsequently used by the classes on the decline to oppose revolution.

For the past hundred years and more, from the old Democratic Revolution to the New Democratic Revolution and the period of Socialist Revolution, China was rocked by violent social reforms. The representative figures of the classes on the decline always unfurled this black banner of Confucius and clutched at it like a drowning man clutching at straw.

The notorious hangman Tseng Kuo-fan, who was stained with the blood of the peasant insurgents of the T'aip'ing Tien-kuo, said loudly: "Sacrificing my life to preserve my virtue is my highest ideal." He regarded sacrificing his own life for the sake of saving the dying feudal system as his so-called highest standard. Chiang Kai-shek, when launching his anti-communist and anti-people war also called on his subordinates: "If you do not succeed you must be prepared to sacrifice your lives to preserve your virtue." He urged them "to die as heroes for virtue and justice" and to accompany the dictatorship of the landlord and comprador-bourgeois classes to their tombs.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i also regarded "sacrificing his life to preserve his virtue" as "a matter of course"to achieve his goal of betraying the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and restoring reactionary rule.

From Confucius to Lin Piao, all reactionaries wailing for "the preservation of virtue" were finally drowned in the vast sea of the revolutionary people. Because they were counter-revolutionaries, they could never hope to succeed. Confucius lamented at that time, "Virtue is more important to the people than water or fire. I have seen a man die from treading on water and fire, but I have never seen a man die from treading the course of virtue." Precisely because "virtue" was the spiritual weapon of the slave-owning class, the slaves not only refused to "die by treading the course of virtue," but also used their struggle and resistance to bury the system of slavery. As Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and their gang vainly attempted to go against the tide of the age and restore capitalism, they finally became dog-droppings spurned by the people.

* * *

PLA CADRES

The Aspiration of a Communist

- about Yang Shao-le (杨绍乐), company commander of a certain PLA unit stationed at Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 27, 1973)

Chairman Mao teaches us that "a Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution."

The political report of the 10th Party Congress points out that "a genuine Communist must be ready to accept a higher or lower post and be able to stand the test of going up or stepping down many times."

Yang Shao-le, company commander of a certain PLA unit stationed at Peking is such a Communist.

Over the past eighteen years after his enlistment, Yang Shao-le has rendered meritorious services on five occasions, and has received many awards. When he was a fighter, he twice decided to retire from the service, but on both occasions, because of work requirements, he happily stayed on and continued to perform military service. After his promotion as company commander, he took up on several occasions the duties of the deputy battalion commander at the battalion headquarters, but eventually returned to the company unit to serve as its commander. Every time he changed his post and took up higher or lower official duties, he kept the overall situation in mind and took the public interests into consideration. He handled things correctly and manifested the outstanding qualities of a Communist.

"I Shall Go Up or Down in Accordance with the Requirements of the Revolution"

In the spring of 1970, Yang Shao-le had already served as Acting Deputy Battalion Commander at the 3rd Battalion several months. At the time, the 8th Company to which he was formerly attached had accepted heavy tasks, and as there was only a deputy company commander in the company, a stronger leadership was urgently called for. The higher level decided to transfer Yang Shao-le back to work in the 8th Company. Yang Shao-le happily obeyed the decision of the Party without complaint. On his way to the company, he met a veteran comrade who did not believe that he had to go back to the company unit since he had served as acting deputy battalion commander. In the company, the fighters who were not aware of the actual situation surged forward to welcome him, saying, "Deputy Battalion Commander, you have come back to stay at a selected spot here!"

Faced with this situation, turbulent waves surged up in Yang Shao-le's mind, and unconsciously he felt that he had lost face by having to accept a lower position.

That afternoon the 8th Company was observing its Party Day. Yang Shao-le went as usual to the Party group of the 2nd Platoon to lead organizational life. He came as a common Party member and first reported on his ways of thinking and conditions of work during the several months he was away from the company unit. Then, out of his own accord, he spoke of the "trouble" in his own way of thinking The comrades were well acquainted with their veteran company commander and knew that when conflict between public and private interests arose, he was able to handle things properly in accordance with the Party's instructions. All encouraged him to fight self and criticize revisionism. Wang Tien-yu (王天友), leader of the Party group, said, "Comrade Yang Shao-le, the problem which you have encountered is really a test for us Communist Party members!" Some Party members reminded him saying, "At this time, you have to think more of Chairman Mao's teachings, and think more of what a Communist works for, so as to overcome the 'trouble' in your ways of thinking."

Late in the night, the fighters had already fallen into deep slumber. But Yang Shao-le was still studying Chairman Mao's teaching that "we Communists seek not to become officials but to make revolution." A struggle was going on in his mind. He recalled that when he was a fighter, he was required to change his work posts many times, but he loved every task he was assigned to and was commended as an "untiring good driver" and "hard-working and plain-living pace setter." He had never taken to heart the question of personal position. He recalled that when the veteran soldiers were demobilized in the past he had "twice decided to go but stayed on eventually." At that time he regarded the Party's requirements as his own aspiration and he would leave or stay as the Party demanded. He also recalled the oath he made fourteen years ago when he first joined the Party, "I will fight all my life for communism." He could not help asking himself again and again, "Why was I free from all personal considerations at that time, but can now only accept a higher post but not a lower one after serving as acting deputy battalion commander for several days?" When he thought up to this point, he was mentally shocked. The following day, at the branch committee meeting, he took the initiative in thoroughly criticizing such a sentiment of "accepting a higher post happily but taking a lower post reluctantly." He said, "A Communist works for the victory of the cause of communism. We have to subordinate ourselves to the arrangement of the revolution and should not be concerned with personal position. From now on I shall go up or down in accordance with the requirements of the revolution and I welcome criticism and supervision from my comrades."

From then on, Yang Shao-le studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in the company unit and criticized revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook all the more diligently. In his subsequent transfers upward or downward, he was able to take things more philosophically.

"Communism Cannot Be Implemented Without Millions of Successors to the Revolution"

The situation is developing and the revolution is advancing. Successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution have matured healthily one group after the other in the struggle. Some comrades who were subordinates to Yang Shao-le have been promoted to leading positions above the company level and are now in the same rank as Yang Shao-le. How does Yang Shao-le treat these comrades?

Yang Shao-le has given profound and far-reaching consideration to this question. He thought: The cause of communism is an unprecedently great cause in the history of mankind and cannot be implemented through the struggles of one or two generations for several decades. Communism cannot be realized without millions of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. The emergence of new cadres in great numbers well illustrates that the proletarian revolutionary cause which our Party initiated under Chairman Mao's guidance is thriving and flourishing with no lack of successors. As a member of the Communist Party, we must "welcome the new cadres with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude."

In the winter of 1971, the higher level decided to transfer a new cadre called Sung Wan-lu (宋万禄) to serve as political instructor in the 8th Company. Yang Shao-le was so excited that he lay awake half of the night. He clearly recalled that Sung Wan-lu was a new recruit enlisted by them when he was commander of the 7th Company in 1964. This young fighter loved to study in normal times. He did everything with the vigor of a "tiger" and grew up very fast. After several years of tempering, he had now been assigned to fight shoulder to shoulder with Yang Shao-le in the same leading post. How exciting that was! In order to handle properly his relations with Sung Wan-lu, Yang Shao-le studied throughout the night Chairman Mao's teaching: "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop." He was resolved to learn well from Sung Wan-lu, fight in unity with Sung Wan-lu and perform the tasks well.

On the day Sung Wan-lu came for the new assignment, Yang Shao-le started a busy day early in the morning and personally arranged the desk and made the bed for him. As soon as Sung Wan-lu arrived in the 8th Company, Yang Shao-le warmly pulled him to his side and briefed him with the conditions of the 8th Company as he poured him a cup of water. Then, he earnestly said, "Comrade Sung Wan-lu, you are a good instructor in the regiment and have come with the good ways of thinking and good practice of the fraternal company units. Please help me more from now on!" Hearing this, Sung Wang-lu was aware of the sincerity of the old company commander and could not help from recalling the life which he had led with the old company commander in the past: When he was first recruited, the old company commander taught him the first lesson in politics; when he first joined the Party, the old company commander gave him advice; after he became a squad leader, the old company commander held his hand and taught him how to lead and love the troops. How much effort the old company commander had made for his development! On seeing Yang Shao-le's earnest, smiling face, Sung Wan-lu was deeply moved and said to other comrades present, "In front of the old company commander, I am still a new recruit. From now on, I have to learn more from the old company commander and other comrades."

Soon afterward, the company unit elected a new Party branch committee. When the new branch committee discussed the allocation of tasks, Yang Shao-le nominated Sung Wan-lu as the branch secretary. Sung Wan-lu resolutely objected to this and suggested that the post of branch secretary should be kept by the old company commander. Fearing that the new instructor might lack experience, some branch committee members also thought that it would be better for Yang Shao-le to continue to work as branch secretary. Yang Shao-le went on trying to

convince the others saying, "Comrades, we should look further ahead for the revolution. Instructor Sung has a high awareness and strong sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause. He is young and full of vitality, and is a very good successor to the revolution. We should give him more opportunities for all-round tempering. As for myself, I certainly will continue to perform my tasks well. If I can shoulder a hundred catties, I will not shoulder just ninety-nine!" The others were moved by Yang Shao-le's consideration for the overall situation and his strong wish for enthusiastically promoting successors. After repeated consultations, they agreed unanimously to Yang Shao-le's suggestion and resolved to appoint Sung Wan-lu as branch secretary with Yang Shao-le as deputy secretary.

After taking over as branch secretary, Sung Wan-lu showed respect for the old company commander in every way. When the squad and platoon leaders asked for instructions from the company, he would first solicit advice from the old company commander. At branch committee meetings, he also left more time for the old company commander to voice his opinions. After scenting this, Yang Shao-le felt ill at ease, because he was afraid that the continuation of such a situation would affect the tempering and development of Sung Wan-lu and the construction of the company unit.

Under the banner awarded to the company unit, for "good in fighting, good in unity and good in discipline," Yang Shao-le and Sung Wan-lu sat down together and held a heart-to-heart discussion. Starting from the interests of the Party, Yang Shao-le discussed what kind of relations should be established between the military and political cadres, the glorious history of the company unit and the present responsibilities shouldered by the company commander and the political instructor. He said, "Sung! In the past you were my subordinate, but now you are the political instructor of the company unit and the Party branch secretary. You must work boldly and fiercely, and should not be timid and flinching because of my seniority!" Hearing this, Sung Wan-lu was deeply moved and from then on he was bolder in his ways of thinking and doing things and was serious and responsible in his work.

After a period of time, Yang Shao-le discovered that Sung Wan-lu grasped all things, both important and unimportant: he personally drilled the troops, helped with cooking, fed the pigs and cultivated vegetables, but he did not devote his main energy to grasping such important matter as education in the ideology and political line. Yang Shao-le therefore sincerely gave Sung Wan-lu suggestions and took the initiative in shouldering the administrative duties and tasks in the company, so that Sung Wan-lu could have ample time to consider and grasp well the ideological and political tasks in the company unit. Under their joint efforts, the tasks in the 8th Company were carried out better and better, and the company became an advanced model for the army, divisions and regiments.

"He Enthusiastically Helps Others To Play the Proper Role of the Cog and Strives To Make Himself a Good Wheel in the Revolution"

By now,Yang Shao-le has already fought for ten years at the post of company commander. During this period, many of his former subordinates have been promoted to his rank and some of his former subordinates and peers have even become his superiors. Among the political instructors who have fought side by side with him for seven terms, some have gone to work in the battalion, some have become section chiefs in organizations and some have become leading cadres in the regiment. Yang Shao-le always welcomes the promotion of these comrades with heartfelt delight. Every time he bids farewell to a veteran comrade-in-arms who is promoted to the leading position in the battalion or regiment, he always warmly encourages him to render new meritorious services to the people. The comrades said, "Company Commander Yang always enthusiastically helps others to play the proper role of the cog for the revolution while he himself strives to be a good wheel which is fixed to the machine of the revolution and works incessantly."

In the spring of 1972, Ts'ui Fu-pao (崔福宝), who joined the colors when Yang Shao-le was an army superintendent, was appointed as the political instructor of the 3rd Battalion and thus became the immediate supervisor of Yang Shao-le. When Ts'ui Fu-pao arrived to take up the new appointment, Yang Shao-le was away out on an inspection tour. Hearing the news when he returned at night,he jubilantly rushed to the battalion in great haste. On seeing Ts'ui Fu-pao, he solemnly saluted him and said, "We welcome you, Instructor Ts'ui!" Ts'ui Fu-pao immediately urged him to sit down and said excitedly, "Old Yang, my ideological level and capacity for work are both low. You have to help me more from now on." Yang Shao-le said, "Instructor, I was your superior several years ago as required by the revolution. Now you are my leader, and this is also governed by the needs of the revolution. From now on, please boldly criticize any shortcomings and mistakes you discover in me, and feel free to assign me to any task. I can guarantee its completion no matter how difficult it may be!"

After taking up the leading post in the battalion, Ts'ui Fu-pao insisted on taking the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work as the key link and vigorously encouraged the cadres in the company units to read and study. The good practice of studying diligently appeared in the whole battalion and all tasks were also properly performed.

Yang Shao-le admired this young instructor at heart. He humbly learned from him and took the initiative in asking instructions from him and reporting work to him. He warmly helped Ts'ui Fu-pao whenever the latter encountered difficulties in his work. He frequently said, "Supporting the new cadres in doing a good job in the revolution means supporting the revolution!"

Last spring, Ts'ui Fu-pao received orders to lead the whole battalion to the farm to cultivate paddy rice. Yang Shao-le also led the 8th Company.

The sprouts planted by the 8th Company withered within a few days. Yang Shao-le immediately called on the local old peasants and conducted meticulous observations in the fields. He discovered that the local soil was highly alkaline. They had not applied sufficient water to wash out the alkali after transplanting the rice seedling and the sprouts were burnt yellow. Yang Shao-le therefore led the fighters to step up watering the fields so as to wash out the alkali with water.

Ts'ui Fu-pao returned one day after attending a meeting at the regiment. When he saw the thin and yellow seedlings planted by the 8th Company in fields flooded with water, he erroneously thought that the poor seedlings were due to excessive irrigation. So he criticized Yang Shao-le, saying, "How can the seedlings survive with so much water?" and asked him to drain away the water immediately. Following this, the political instructor rushed off to the paddy fields of the machinegun company.

Faced with this criticism, conflicting ideas appeared in Yang Shao-le's mind. He thought, "If I obey the instruction of the political instructor, the seedlings could be burned to death by the alkali for lack of water. If I do not carry out his order, I would show disrespect for the political instructor. How should I handle this problem?" At this moment of indecision, he recalled Chairman Mao's teaching that a Communist should "look upon the interests of the revolution as his very life." He was enlightened and understood that real respect and support for the political instructor lay in protecting the interests of the revolution and assisting the political instructor to enforce materialist and correct leadership. Therefore, Yang Shao-le rushed to the paddy fields of the machinegun company and reported to Ts'ui Fu-pao in detail on the information he had obtained from the old peasants. After that he said sincerely, "Instructor, I can understand your anxiety for the prompt rescue of the seedlings, but notwithstanding your great anxiety, you must not neglect investgation and research!"

Ts'ui Fu-pao discovered that he had wrongly criticized Yang Shao-le and offered his apology. According to the experience learned from the local old peasants, he gathered the cadres of the various companies on the fields and they studied together the measures for using water to wash out the alkali and protecting the seedlings. As soon as the meeting was over, Ts'ui Fu-pao shouldered the iron spade and together with the cadres and fighters, led the clear ditch water into the one paddy field after another.

Several days later, the rice seedlings grew luxuriantly and turned bright green. Walking along a field embankment, Ts'ui Fu-pao spotted Yang Shao-le weeding in the paddy fields at the far end with the fighters. He thought, "The support and assistance which Yang Shao-le has given me are like the meticulous care with which the farmers handle the farm crops." When he thought of this, warm feelings surged up in his heart and he exclaimed, "Old Yang is really a good comrade who works wholeheartedly for the revolution."

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent,
Chieh-fang-chün Pao Reporter, and
NCNA Reporter

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ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Northwest China Industrial City Improving Environment

(NCNA-English Sining, Dec. 5, 1973)

sining, capital of the highland province of chinghai, is improving the environment as it expands industry.

nine stations to determine pollution are now operating in this northwest china industrial city and the surrounding countryside.

rules for water, atmospheric and soil protection in the sining area have recently been revised and made public by the chinghai provincial environmental protection commission.

local residents hail these measures as an embodiment of the superiority of the socialist system in china.

before liberation, sining had no industry except eight small shops processing hides and making harnesses. it now has more than 300 factories, two-fifths of them modern ones. the city area has been expanded from a mere four square kilometres at the time of liberation to more than 140. earthern huts have given way to new housing and tall buildings, and narrow muddy roads have been broadened, paved and lined with trees. cesspools have been filled, garbage heaps removed, and water supply and sewer systems added.

the sites of new factories are chosen with a view to protecting the environment. the city's power and metallurgical plants, chemical and plastic factories, textile and paper mills, are all located several to dozens of kilometres outside the city proper. devices to treat waste gas, liquid and residue from these enterprises help guarantee clean air for the city dwellers.

factories are encouraged to make multi-purpose use of materials. one chemical works has turned out 3,000 tons of fertilizer a year from its waste liquid since it went into operation in 1970. the chiaotou thermo-power plant has made use of its smoke dust to produce temperature-preserving foam bricks valued so far at 180,000 yuan. the chinghai wool-processing mill has in a dozen years extracted 600,000 yuan worth tallow from the water used to wash freshly-shorn wool.

INDUSTRIAL AID TO AGRICULTURE

Northeast China Industry Aids Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 4, 1973)

apart from turning out more farm machinery, industrial departments in northeast china's heavy industry centre of shenyang are helping nearby rural people's communes expand farming with material, equipment and technical strength. this is part of their effort to implement the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy.

in the first eight months of this year, shenyang's industrial departments sent more than 900 workers and technicians to help with construction of water conservancy and power-generating projects in people's communes and brigades in rural areas under the administration of the municipality. they took part in building 49 reservoirs and river dams, and fitted up 638 pump wells, benefiting a total of 24,000 hectares of farmland. the industrial departments also diverted over 900 tons of cast-iron piping and other material, 350 machine tools and pumps and over 20,000 tools and machine parts from their own stocks for communes and brigades. they helped communes and brigades set up or expand a number of farm machine repair and assembly centres.

these projects and facilities strengthened rural ability to cope with natural calamities and raised the amount of mechanization.

leading cadres from many factories in shenyang have gone this year to the rural areas and conducted investigations in order to give agriculture assistance in line with actual needs. the secretary of the communist party committee of the shenyang metallurgical plant led a group of workers to the takou commune and got together with cadres and members of the commune to work out a programme for a water-detention project. the plant sent technicians to help with the surveying and designing and provided the equipment and materials needed for construction. working with tremendous enthusiasm, members of the commune in just three months completed the main part of the project which can irrigate over 660 hectares.

the city building materials bureau has helped nearby communes build two mechanized kilns with an annual output of 10 million bricks, to meet local need for the ever-expanding rural construction.

MINORITY CADRES

More Minority Cadres in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 4, 1973)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region now has 84,000 cadres of uighur and other minority nationalities, over 20 times the figure two decades ago. nurtured by the party and chairman mao, many of them are doing well in leading posts at various levels.

over ninety per cent of these cadres were trained by the party after liberation; the rest joined during the democratic revolution before the founding of new china. the majority of them are from poor and lower-middle peasants or herdsmen who suffered a lot before liberation at the hands of the landlords and herdowners. liberation made them masters of the state and they matured politically through land reform, the agricultural cooperation movement, the founding of the people's communes and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

fiftytwo-year-old ruzi turdi is one such outstanding cadre. when he was hardly nine years old, he had to work for a landlord together with his father. suffering in the old society steeled his determination to take the socialist road pointed out by chairman mao. he fought hard for abolition of feudalism during land reform and joined the party in 1952. he organized the first mutual-aid team and then the first agricultural cooperative in his area and helped set up a people's commune in 1958. elected head of the wuhsing commune in turfan county in 1962, he led the members in building water-control works and planting forest belts, relying on the collective strength and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. years of efforts relieved the commune of the threat of drought and sandstorms and made it an advanced unit in the autonomous region.

during the cultural revolution, ruzi turdi firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line and joined the masses in criticizing the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. he was elected secretary of the turfan county party committee in 1971 and an alternate member of the party central committee both at the ninth and the tenth national congress of the party.

sinkiang has 13 nationalities. uighur, kazakh and other minority nationalities account for over 60 per cent of the population. there are many leading cadres of minority nationality in party committees and local government institutions. there are not only cadres of uighur and kazakh nationalities, but more and more

cadres of sibo, uzbek, tartar, tahur and tajik nationalities which are smaller in population.

following chairman mao's teachings on bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the party organizations at various levels pay great attention to nurturing young minority cadres. over half of the minority cadres are young people many of whom hold leading positions. twentyseven cadres in senior posts at or above the departmental level of the regional party and revolutionary committees have been selected from among young workers, peasants, herdsmen and grass-root cadres of minority nationality.

veteran cadres give a lot of help to minority cadres. kao li-yang of han nationality is secretary of the party committee of the wu commune in chaosu county. young ali muchiang of kazakh nationality was a staff member at the commune headquarters. kao li-yang helped him raise his political consciousness and correct his shortcomings. following the example set by kao li-yang, ali muchiang serves the people whole-heartedly, fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. he was elected deputy secretary of the chaosu county party committee in 1971.

many minority cadres who were under kao li-yang are now in leading posts at commune or county levels and some are above him. kao li-yang regarded this as a sign of the flourishing of the party's cause.

women cadres of minority nationalities are also maturing quickly. sinkiang now has 16,000 such cadres, accounting for 19 per cent of all minority cadres.

party organizations at all levels run classes for minority cadres to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and often send them to factories and villages to make investigations and accumulate experience. these cadres raise their ability by tempering in the struggles of socialist revolution and construction. the state has set up five institutions of higher learning and 10,900 technical schools, middle schools and primary schools in sinkiang for the minority nationalities. many young people and cadres of minority nationality are sent to peking, shanghai and other cities to get a college education.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Army Medical Group Collecting Medicinal Herbs on Northwest China Highland

(NCNA-English Sining, Dec. 5, 1973)

an army medical group collecting medicinal herbs in northwest china's snow-capped kunlun mountains and the area around them has gathered more than 15 tons of 160 varieties in the past three years. included are valuable tonic herbs like ganderma, cordyceps sinensis and panax pseudo-ginseng and herbs for treating high-altitude sickness.

the group was sent by a hospital under the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army.

china's vast territory has varied weather and a wide variety of medicinal herbs. the working people for a long time have used herbs to treat and prevent diseases, and good results have been achieved.

the army hospital is situated at the foot of the kunlun mountain range on the chinghai-tibet plateau. it organized the group to tour pastoral and mountain areas to tap the resources of medicinal herbs and search for new varieties.

this work is difficult on the towering, snow-capped kunlun mountains, where the weather is cold and capricious. rainstorms plus hail are frequent in the rainy season, making climbing dangerous. in the dry season, heavy snow blocks the paths. and the herb collectors have to dig deep in the snow for the finds, their hands often benumbed by the severe cold. a variety of other hazards such as falling into snow-covered pits or slipping down hanging cliffs, chancing upon wild animals and losing one's bearings add to the perils of the herb collecting tours. but the army medical workers have ignored all this in their effort to safeguard the people's health.

the group members had to cross a 30-metre-wide river one day on their way to a deep forest in the pomi area of tibet to get a kind of herb which is highly effective for treating rheumatism and high fever in children. but there was neither a bridge nor a boat. discovering a tree-trunk floating on the river, communist party member mou wei-ko without second thought took off his coat and jumped into the icy water and laid it across the deepest part of the river so the group could ford the stream.

in the course of investigations, the army medical group modestly learns from the herdsmen of tibetan, kazakh and mongolian nationalities. with clues supplied by a kazakh herdsman, it found a rare herb good for treating altitude sickness on mountain slopes 5,000-metres above sea level.

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Region Wrests Good Harvest from Natural Disasters

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 4, 1973)

a leading producer of market grain and cotton in central china, chingchou region, had good harvests this year after overcoming serious flood and waterlogging. grain output rose ten percent and cotton forty percent compared with the peak year of 1972. production of other industrial crops also increased.

the chingchou region of hupeh province embraces 12 counties. it usually provides the state with around one-third of the province's annual commercial grain and one half of the cotton.

drought, waterlogging, insect pests, wind, hail and other natural disasters hit the region this year. waterlogging was very serious. five rainstorms struck after mid-may. the precipitation in some areas reached more than 200 mm. a leading member of the chingchou regional committee of the communist party of china said: "our region got a good harvest in the teeth of these grave troubles because the cadres and commune members struggled stubbornly in the revolutionary spirit of 'man will conquer nature'."

starting last winter, well over 12,000 cadres from leading organs at different levels in the region went to the countryside and joined the commune members in field work and in criticizing the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. this brought into play the initiative of the masses for developing agriculture. taking the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, as their example, they built drainage and irrigation projects amounting to over 140 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. cadres and commune members worked side by side in the fight to conquer nature.

fiftytwo thousand hectares were sown to cotton in tienmen county this year. continued rainfall and low temperature hindered the growth of seedlings. in some districts, over sixty percent of the seedlings died. but cadres and commune members declared: "cotton is important for socialist construction. we must ensure a full stand on all the fields exclamation" they transplanted seedlings and even worked in the fields at night under lanterns and torches to race against time. after ten days of hard struggle, all the fields had a full stand. then the cadres and commune members took measures to overcome slow forming and flowering of bolls. as a result, cotton output in the county was forty percent higher than in 1972.

in the lake-side county of chienli, about 66,000 hectares suffered serious waterlogging. under the leadership of the county party committee, more than 200,000 people turned out day and night to drain the waterlogged areas. then they reinforced dykes and embankments. they re-seeded fields in which rice seedlings had been drowned. when the season for early rice passed, they sowed semi-late rice instead. finally, grain output in the county this year came close to the peak year.

now, commune members throughout the chingchou region are selling their surplus to the state. up to mid-november, 185,000 tons more grain and 35,500 tons more cotton were sold to the state than in the corresponding period of last year.

East China Province Reaps Record Harvest Despite Natural Disasters

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 4, 1973)

anhwei province, one of china's major farming areas, registered an increase of more than 10 per cent in the output of both grain and cotton despite heavy rains and drought this year, compared with the peak year of 1972. grain yield was 2.3 times that of 1949, the year of china's liberation, and cotton rose 12-fold. production of oil-bearing crops, tobacco, sugar cane, tea, silkworm cocoons and other industrial crops increased by fairly large margins over last year.

people's communes are now busy delivering agricultural tax and selling surplus grain, cotton and other products to the state. up to november 20, they sent 37 per cent more grain to the state than in the corresponding period of last year. in early november the province topped the state plan for the purchase of cotton, and the amount purchased was 50 per cent more than in the same 1972 period.

anhwei province in east china this year deepened the criticism of lin piao's revisionist line. the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the cadres and commune members was raised and the mass movement to learn from tachai gained momentum.

relying on the strength of the collective economy, the commune members waged a heroic struggle against drought, excessive rains and insect pests that hit many parts of the province this year.

heavy rains fell along the yangtze river between last june and july and the river was swollen. but the people rose to fight flood. they drained the water-logged areas and reinforced the 500-kilometre-long dykes day and night. under the slogan "fight to make nature bow its head and wrest a good harvest from disasters", the people of the chihchou administrative region on the southern bank of the yangtze heightened many dykes by one metre in ten days and built a new 250-kilometre-long one. they overcame the threat of flood and had a good harvest. grain yield per hectare in the region rose from 5.8 tons last year to 6 tons this year. the region for the first time reached the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

in the anching administrative region, north of the yangtze river, more than 300,000 people turned out to fight the flood and quickly harvested early rice and transplanted late rice on 146,000 hectares. around 270 hectares of paddy fields in badly-affected yangwan commune in wangchiang county were flooded seven times. the people were not disheartened and drained off the water to re-transplant rice shoots again and again. this year anching region still got 6.75 tons per hectare, overfulfilling for three successive years the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

there was no rain for nearly 50 days during the summer in areas north of the huai river. over 70 per cent of the 1,600,000 hectares of autumn crops were hit by drought. under the leadership of party organizations at various levels and by relying on their collective strength, the people fought against the drought by every means, operating the pumping stations round the clock and carrying water on shoulder poles. as a result, the whole region north of the huai river chalked up an all-time high grain harvest this year. total grain output was 20 per cent above last year's and ginned cotton, 60 per cent.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, the people of anhwei have built 1,771 reservoirs, 1,710 pumping stations and sunk more than 30,000 pump wells. they also improved alkali land, raised fields and expanded the irrigated acreage by 707,000 hectares. all this provided favourable conditions throughout the province for a good harvest.

seventy per cent of the cropland in the wuhu administrative region, a major rice-producer, now gives stable high yields despite drought or excessive rain.

some 80 per cent of the fields in the chaohu administrative region was planted to good strains this year, as against 64 per cent last year.

East China Mountain Area Has All-Round Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 4, 1973)

a traditionally low-yield mountain area in northwestern fukien province, east china, reports an all-round good harvest in all eleven counties this year.

the sanming area's total grain output is 82 per cent more than in 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution began. apart from 150,000 tons of market grain, the area has supplied the state with over a million cubic metres of timber and large quantities of bamboo, tea and fruit so far this year.

the people worked hard to improve conditions tnrough farmland development projects centred on soil and water conservation, in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

around 80 per cent of the farmland in the mountainous county of northwestern fukien is situated in steep valleys that were often waterlogged, and the soil turned into slushy mud. about two-thirds of the 166,000 hectares in the area were lacking in adequate drainage and could raise only one crop of rice annually, and the yield was small.

in the last winter-spring period, leading county cadres joined the commune members in a largescale drive to build water conservancy projects. all told, more than 200,000 people took part in the effort to transform the valleys.

leading members of the party committee of chienning county went to study a particularly poor tract in the hsikou commune. this tract, barely three hectares in size, had 205 springs, and the mud in one place was three metres deep.

the deputy secretary of the county party committee, chao ke-kung, took the lead in jumping into waist-deep mud. he and the commune members ladled the mud out of the opening of the springs, filled in with gravel, topped it with a layer of splint and thatch, and dug culverts to drain off excess water. working 18 days on end, they finally stopped all the springs, built 1,800 metres of irrigation and drainage ditches and had the fields transformed.

inspired by this successful experience, peasants throughout the county made an all-out effort in the winter-spring period to transform more than 1,000 valleys with a total of 2,600 hectares of land and build 102 water detention ponds and small reservoirs. as a result, they were able

to grow two rice crops this year and the harvest was generally good.

similar successes were also achieved in all the other counties in the area. in ninghua county deep in the mountains, a 250-hectare valley which yielded only 440 tons of grain last year produced 1,095 tons this year.

thanks to the widespread effort to improve water sources and farmland, the sanming area, previously vulnerable to drought and waterlogging, is undergoing rapid changes. since last winter, an additional 30,600 hectares of land has been reforested and 930 water conservancy projects have been constructed. these and the measures taken in the past ensure that over 70 per cent of the farmland in the area gives high stable yield irrespective of drought or waterlogging.

SPORTS

China Holds National Basketball, Volleyball Tournaments

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

china's 1973 national basketball and volleyball tournaments ended recently.

both tourneys were conducted in two stages, with the basketball competition going on simultaneously in four cities and the volleyball matches taking place in three other cities.

guided by the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the basketball teams from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as the chinese people's liberation army were eager to learn from each other through competition and swap experience afterwards with a view to making common progress. the tournament matches in hangchow to decide the first 12 places were very close. only the first three teams from each group in the first stage competition took part. the issue in many matches was decided in the closing seconds, with the winner leading by only one point.

the men's team of the p.l.a. kwangchow units finished first at the basketball tournament. it placed fifth at the 1972 ball-games tournament which included basketball, volleyball, football, badminton and table tennis.

a large number of up-and-coming young players added new lustre to the competition with their bold, vigorous style of play.

the men's and women's teams from the "roof of the world" -- tibet -- maintain close ties with the worker, peasant and soldier masses. they gave 54 exhibition matches on their month-long journey back to lhasa after the first stage competition in april. the players showed new progress in ideology and technique at the national tournament.

a feature of the latest basketball competition was that a substantial number of matches were played in factories, villages and army barracks to the warm welcome of the masses.

the volleyball tournament drew nearly one thousand players from all parts of china. the shanghai, kiangsu and kwangtung teams placed more stress on speed and flexible play while volleyballers from liaoning, peking and tientsin kept alive their favourite play of setting up the ball high to smash at vantage and tight net defence.

the shanghai men's team gained impressive results in previous country-wide competitions. it maintained an unbeaten record and placed first in this year's tournament. the shanghai players have developed a style of their own by incorporating other teams' strong points with their usual play.

many participating volleyball teams included tactical-minded and all-round young players. teenagers accounted for 70 per cent of the 400-odd men and women players competing in nanning, south china. they started regular training just two or three years ago.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ANGOLA

Angolan National Liberation Front Delegation
Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the angolan national liberation front led by holden roberto, president of the front.

in his speech at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, vice-president yang chi said that the angolan people had a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he spoke highly of the angolan people's indefatigable and protracted struggle against portuguese colonial rule. "since 1961, the angolan people have taken up arms and have been dealing constant, heavy blows at the portuguese colonialists. it is through such struggle that the angolan national liberation front has grown in strength," he said.

yang chi pointed out: "countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this historical torrent is surging ahead. a new vigorous situation has emerged in the struggle of the great african people in unity against imperialism."

he expressed the confidence that the angolan people, together with the other african peoples, would win greater victories in their fight against imperialism, old and neo-colonialism, big-power hegemonism and white racialism.

president roberto pointed out in his speech that the current visit of the angolan national liberation front delegation symbolizged the solidarity and unity between the people of china and angola. it opened a new page in the relations between the two peoples and in their common struggle against all evil forces such as imperialism and colonialism in all forms.

for the past twelve years, he said, the angolan people have been fighting undauntedly against the retrograde forces of portugal. their morale becomes higher as they are encouraged by the great victories won in struggle.

he said: "the awakening of the people of the third world has become a daily vivid reality. the more it

becomes fortified, the more the imperialists, colonialists and their lackeys will tremble, as they know their last days are drawing near."

also present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ho kung-kai, chao chun-cheng and shang hsueh-tsu.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 4, 1973)

the chinese sports delegation led by wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, arrived here today for a friendly visit to iran.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by lieutenant general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the iranian prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization and the organizing committee of the seventh asian games; ezzatollah ameli, under secretary for cultural and social affairs of the foreign ministry; brigadier general abdollah vassiq, vice-president of the physical education organization and the organizing committee of the seventh asian games; hassan rasuli, secretary general of the iranian national olympic committee and the organizing committee of the seventh asian games, and other responsible personages from iranian sports circles.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

Iranian Medical Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1973)

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, yesterday evening met and feted the iranian medical delegation led by daood kazemi, vice-chancellor of the university of teheran.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and chinese medical workers li hsiu-chen, hsueh kung-cho, chen hai-feng, hans muller, wu yin-kai and li chih-ming.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present.

the delegation arrived in peking on december 3.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Yokohama Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the japanese yokohama friendship delegation with ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama, as its leader and masae kawaguchi, speaker of the yokohama municipal assembly, as deputy leader.

in his speech, liao cheng-chih hailed the establishment of the bond of friendship between shanghai and yokohama and pointed out that this would not only promote the friendly relations between these two cities, but also bring favourable influence on the entire cause for china-japan friendship.

ichio asukada pointed out in his speech that the establishment of the bond of friendship between the two cities should not rest on formality, but should be enriched in content. "we people in yokohama will, on the basis of the bond of friendship with shanghai, make still greater contributions to the development of the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples," he added.

present at the banquet were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association, leading members of departments

concerned chao cheng-hung, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi and chen hsien, and chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, who accompanied the japanese delegation to peking from shanghai.

the friendship delegation arrived in peking from shanghai last night.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friendship delegation from various circles of gunma prefecture. leader of the delegation is koichi moroda, deputy leader sadao hino and secretary-general koshiro fuse.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned chang yu, sun ping-hua, li fu-teh, tuan yun, ho fa-lan and cheng chang-hsing.

the delegation arrived in peking on november 30. during its stay here, it visited agricultural, industrial and educational institutions and toured places of historical interest. the delegation will also visit shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

Chinese Biologists' Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 4, 1973)

the chinese biologists' delegation with tung ti-chou as leader and pan chun as deputy leader left here this morning for home at the end of a month-long friendly visit to japan.

the chinese delegation gave a farewell reception here on the evening of december 1 in honour of its japanese friends, who accorded it enthusiastic hospitality and welcome.

over 100 people including japanese biologists, other scientists and representatives from friendly organizations were present at the reception.

the chinese delegation, whose visit began on november 5, came at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

while in japan, the delegation called at universities, research institutes and factories and met with japanese scientists.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese kyoto economic friendship delegation with hiromu morishita as leader, kazuma tateishi as deputy leader and takeshi murase as secretary-general.

leading members of departments concerned hsiao fang-chou, sun ping-hua and chou chi were present on the occasion.

Li Chiang Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1973)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the kyoto economic friendship delegation from japan. leader of the delegation is hiromu morishita, deputy leader kazuma tateishi and secretary-general takeshi murase.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned hsiao fang-chou, hsi yeh-sheng and chou chi.

the delegation arrived in peking on december 2 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Japanese Youth League Council Delegation Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1973)

the delegation of the japanese youth league council left kwangchow for home today after a visit to china. leader of the delegation masanori higashi left china for home on november 25.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, shanghai and other chinese cities where they visited factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest. they also had extensive friendly contacts with chinese youth.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Exhibition Opens in Amsterdam

(NCNA-English Hague, Dec 4, 1973)

the light industrial products and handicrafts exhibition of the people's republic of china opened at the rai exhibition centre in amsterdam this morning.

attending the opening ceremony were van der stee, minister of agriculture and fisheries; i. samkalden, the burgomaster of amsterdam; w.p.h. van oorschot, director general for foreign economic relations of the ministry of economic affairs; j. rookmaaker, director of the eastern affairs division of the foreign ministry; j.h. wijsman, president of the council for the people's republic of china of the netherlands council for trade promotion; h. noordwal, secretary general of the netherlands council for trade promotion, and some four hundred dutch personalities.

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the netherlands and the chinese exhibition delegation led by sun so-chang were present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

speaking at the ceremony, sun so-chang said that the aim of this exhibition is to further strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and the netherlands, and to further promote the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

in his speech, minister van der stee said that the exhibition is indeed an interesting event in the development of the economic relations between china and the netherlands. he expressed the hope that the exhibition will contribute to a further development of the economic relations between the people's republic of china and the netherlands, and to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries.

after cutting the ribbon, minister van der stee and other dutch high personalities accompanied by the chinese ambassador and the chief of the chinese exhibition delegation inspected the articles on display. they attended later a buffet dinner given jointly by hao teh-ching and sun so-chang. the chinese exhibition covers a floor space of one thousand square metres and has more than 1,600 kinds of exhibits. it will be opened to the public till december 15.

j.h. wijsman, president of the council for the people's republic of china of the netherlands council for trade promotion, gave a reception and a dinner in honour of the chinese exhibition delegation tonight.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Modern Paintings Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

a romanian modern paintings exhibition opened at the china art gallery here this afternoon under the auspices of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

attending the opening ceremony were shih shao-hua, secretary general of the cultural group under the state council, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, chinese painters shao yu, ku yuan, ying tao and ching yu-shu and hundreds of people.

ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, and his wife and embassy officials attended.

in their speeches at the ceremony, both comrade lin lin and comrade ion dorobantu pointed out that the exhibition would contribute to promoting the friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and romanian people and their art workers.

the sixtysix paintings on display are new creations in recent years by romanian painters. they eulogize the romanian people's fighting spirit in the struggle for national independence and for overthrowing the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie and landlords, and praise the romanian people's achievements in socialist construction. some paintings portray the beautiful and magnificent scenery of romania. the exhibition gives chinese art workers and people a good opportunity to learn the romanian painters' achievements and their distinctive style.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Receives Chinese Bridge Technical Team

(NCNA-English Freetown, Dec. 3, 1973)

president siaka stevens received the chinese bridge technical team led by chang chih-hsien today and had a friendly conversation with them.

on behalf of the team, chang chih-hsien showed and explained the sketch schemes of the mange and kambia bridges to the sierra leone president. the president was satisfied with the schemes.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy nieh ying was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Speaks for Restoration of Lawful Rights of RGNUC in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 4, 1973)

following is the full text of a speech delivered by huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, at this morning's plenary meeting of the united nations general assembly on the question of the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia:

mr. president,

the representatives of the traitorous lon nol clique have been illegally occupying the seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations organization for three years. such an abnormal state of affairs should no longer continue. on october 17, 1973, the general assembly decided at its plenary meeting to include in the agenda of the current session the item entitled "restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations". this is entirely correct. this is the first correct step taken by the general assembly on the question of cambodia in the past three years. the chinese delegation fully supports this decision and firmly maintains that the general assembly should adopt a resolution at the current session to immediately restore the lawful rights in the united nations of the royal government of national union of cambodia led by head of state prince norodom sihanouk and to expel the representatives of the lon nol group from the seat they illegally occupy in the united nations and in all its related bodies.

the kingdom of cambodia led by prince norodom sihanouk has been a member state of the united nations since 1955. it made active efforts for the realization of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter. the royal government of cambodia consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. she was dedicated to the defence of state sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, fought against imperialist intervention and subversion, supported the just struggles of all peoples and made positive contributions to the cause of peace in southeast asia and the world, thus enjoying high international prestige.

in march 1970, taking advantage of prince sihanouk's absence from the country, the u.s. government instigated the lon nol clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat and imposed on the cambodian people the traitorous lon nol puppet clique illegally fostered by it, thus undermining the peace, independence and neutrality of cambodia. furthermore, in order to support the traitorous lon nol clique, the united states and the saigon authorities

flagrantly dispatched troops to invade cambodia, thus bringing infinite disasters to the cambodian people. at this critical juncture when the fate of the nation was at stake, prince sihanouk, holding aloft the banner of resistance for national salvation, established the royal government of national union of cambodia and called on the people to take up arms against the foreign aggressors. all this has dealt heavy blows at the traitorous lon nol clique. in the past three years, united around the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state prince norodom sihanouk, the cambodian people have fought valiantly and won brilliant victories in their heroic struggle against foreign aggression and for punitive action against the traitorous lon nol clique. the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's armed forces for national liberation, relying on the people and on their own strength, have now liberated over 90 per cent of the territory, and over five and a half million cambodian people have now become the true masters of cambodia, who have taken into their own hands the destiny of the country. from the very inception, the royal government of national union of cambodia has taken root among the people and maintained flesh-and-blood relations with them. it has established administrative organs at various levels throughout the vast liberated areas. since 1970, a deputy prime minister and ten ministers have been leading the war against aggression and for national salvation and other work in the country. many foreigners who have been to the liberated areas of cambodia bear witness to the above facts. this has forcefully punctured the shameless lie spread by the lon nol clique that the cambodian people rely on foreign forces in their fight.

last spring, head of state of cambodia prince norodom sihanouk made a successful tour of inspection to the liberated areas in cambodia, covering over a thousand kilometres, where he was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the people. prince sihanouk made broad contacts with people from various circles in the liberated areas and personally presided over the cabinet meetings. these facts fully show that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of head of state of cambodia prince norodom sihanouk is the sole lawful government of cambodia and is effectively and fully exercising its administrative power over the vast territory of cambodia, whereas the traitorous lon nol clique was imposed on the khmer people by u.s. imperialism and its allies and has been illegal from its very inception. yet elements of the lon nol clique and their behind-the-scenes boss have asserted that the royal government of national union of cambodia is a "government in exile". this is indeed the height of absurdity. the asian, african and latin american peoples may recall that in order to facilitate diplomatic and international publicity work, the leaders of the algerian national liberation movement established the provisional government of the republic of algeria in tunisia from 1958 to 1962, which won broad international support and assistance. many justice-upholding countries recognized it

as the sole lawful government representing the algerian people. all anti-fascist countries and people may also recall that the "french national liberation committee" against fascist aggression formed in algiers by general de gaulle of france from 1943 to 1944 then had not even established liberated areas in the country, not to speak of liberating paris, the capital. however, as it was engaged in a just struggle and reflected the french people's desire to safeguard national independence and fight against fascist aggression, all the anti-fascist countries and people at the time recognized it as the sole lawful representative of the french people and regarded the vichy regime as a downright traitorous puppet clique. a recollection of these historical facts enables us to see even more clearly how far-fetched and untenable it is to assert slanderously that the royal government of national union of cambodia is a so-called "government in exile" and that the r.g.n.u.c. should not be recognized as the lawful government of the cambodian people because the capital, phnom penh, has not yet been liberated. here it should be pointed out in particular that recently the prime minister's office of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a communique, announcing the decision that its ministries which had performed their missions abroad would move to the interior part of cambodia and that with the exception of the head of state and the foreign minister, all its ministers would carry out their duties in the country. this has thoroughly repudiated the above fallacious assertion.

last september, prince sihanouk representing the kingdom of cambodia participated as a full member in the 4th summit conference of non-aligned countries held in algiers. the political declaration and resolution on cambodia adopted by the conference declare that the only legitimate and legal government of cambodia is the royal government of national union of cambodia presided over by head of state prince norodom sihanouk, request all countries that uphold peace and justice to accord formal recognition to her as such and reaffirm their solidarity with the royal government of national union of cambodia in her international struggle, and their firm support within the united nations and other international organizations. all this eloquently shows to the world that the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole lawful government of cambodia enjoying the broad recognition and support of other countries, and that the cambodian people are enjoying abundant support in a just cause and they have friends all over the world. on november 22, 1973, prince sihanouk issued a statement, reaffirming the determination to carry on the struggle without compromise until the realization of the five points contained in the declaration of march 23, 1970 by the head of state of cambodia. the chinese government and people fully and resolutely support this solemn and just position of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

let us take a look at the lon nol clique that has been entrenched in phnom penh. it is but a handful

of national scums that have betrayed their motherland and the people and have long been spurned by the broad masses of the cambodian people. in the areas controlled by the lon nol clique, economic conditions are seriously deteriorating, prices are soaring, and the people can hardly live. its fascist rule has evoked the increasingly strong resistance of the people of various strata. internally, it is riddled with contradictions and is in the midst of disintegration. in the lon nol puppet army, large numbers of soldiers and low-ranking officers have risen in mutiny and crossed over to the liberated zones, turning their guns against the lon nol puppet army. in the dry-season campaign started last november, the cambodian people's armed forces launched powerful and fierce offensive attacks against the enemy and won important victories of strategic significance. the traitorous lon nol clique is now besieged by the entire cambodian people and entrenched in phnom penh and a few other isolated cities. it can maintain its precarious existence only by relying on the shot in the arm given by imperialism. its total collapse will not be far off. what is deplorable is that a superpower that professed "full support to the cambodian patriots in their heroic struggles for the freedom and independence of their motherland" had all along refused to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia and continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the traitorous lon nol clique during the cambodian people's most difficult time of their struggle against aggression and for national salvation. now that the cambodian people are facing a most favourable situation in their struggle against aggression and for national salvation, one may ask: in what position will it place itself?

some people are attempting to defer to the next session of the general assembly the question of the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia. it must be pointed out that this is an intrigue, which we firmly oppose. the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations represents the legitimate desire of the entire cambodian people. all justice-upholding countries should support this demand of the cambodian people without reservation. since the general assembly has already decided to include in the agenda of its current session the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations, what is the reason for asking the general assembly to defer the discussions and decision on it? to put it bluntly, the idea of so-called deferment is in fact to suit the needs of a superpower. it is evident that as this superpower is in an awkward predicament, it hopes very much that its puppet can continue to usurp the seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations so that it can gain time for continued flow of assistance to that puppet, who will thus be able to prolong his precarious existence. in our opinion, all proposals for

deferring the discussions or voting can only benefit the continued aggression against cambodia and interference in its internal affairs by outside forces and endanger peace in indochina. this is not in the interests of the just cause of the cambodian people. we must all guard against this.

some people even said that to ask the united nations to discuss the question of cambodian representation would mean interference in the internal affairs of a country by the united nations. this is wrong. everyone knows who has interfered in the internal affairs of cambodia and who has crossed the vast ocean to carry out armed aggression against indochina, including cambodia. and to date such aggression and interference have not ceased. in order truly to defend the principles of the u.n. charter, no justice-upholding countries should sit idly by and tolerate the wilful intervention and aggression against a sovereign state, or allow a traitorous puppet clique imposed on the cambodian people by foreign forces to continue to illegally usurp the seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations. failure to redress such an unjust and unreasonable phenomenon would be tantamount to recognizing imperialist aggression, subversion and intervention against a sovereign state as being legal. is this not in total violation of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter?

history is developing and the people are advancing. we firmly believe that despite the obstacles and traps of one kind or another some people may place on the restoration of the lawful seat of the kingdom of cambodia in the united nations, a just cause is, after all, irresistible. all attempts at obstructing the restoration of the lawful seat of the r.g.n.u.c. in the united nations are bound to fail completely in the end. the traitorous lon nol clique will certainly be thrown into the garbage heap of history by the cambodian people and the people of the rest of the world, and the cambodian people will certainly win complete victory. we hope that all justice-upholding countries will join us in supporting the immediate restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations and expel the representatives of the traitorous lon nol puppet clique from the seats they have usurped in the united nations and all the related organizations.

thank you, mr. president.

CHINA AND US

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Delegation of Revolutionary Union of USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, today met and gave a luncheon for the delegation of the revolutionary union of the united states of america with william klingel as its leader and ginny levin jarvis as its deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were feng hsuan, deputy head of the international liaison department, and leading members of departments concerned, including li hsiao-pai and lin tang.

the american delegation arrived in peking on november 24, and was entertained at a dinner given by feng hsuan. it visited yenan on november 29, and will tour southern parts of china before leaving for home.

Li En-chiu Meets American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the new york friendship delegation led by nicholas unger, member of the steering committee of the u.s.-china people's friendship association, new york, and with american doctor samuel rosen and his wife who are now visiting china.

present were leading members of organizations concerned yueh tai-heng, hu hung-fan, hsi cheng-huan and chang yao-min.

before its arrival in peking on november 30, the delegation had visited chinese cities of kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Standing Committee of National People's Congress of PRC Expresses Condolences on Death of Comrade Ton Quang Phiet

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china yesterday sent a message to the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, expressing condolences on the death of comrade ton quang phiet. the message reads:

standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

hanoi

shocked to learn of the unfortunate passing away due to sickness of comrade ton quang phiet, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, we wish to express our deep condolences to you and, through you, to comrade ton quang phiet's family.

standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

december 3, 1973

Chinese Academy of Sciences Delegation Back in Peking from Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1973)

the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy, returned to peking by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

while in viet nam, the delegation signed the 1973-1974 executive plan of scientific cooperation with the state commission of sciences and technology and the commission of social science of the d.r.v.n. the delegation was accorded warm hospitality by vietnamese comrades wherever it went.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican President Reaffirms Position on 200-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Dec. 3, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria said yesterday that mexico will reaffirm its position of extending patrimonial sea to 200 miles at the world conference on the law of the sea scheduled for march next year. mexico will call for the confirmation of gulf california as the country's national property, he said.

the president's remarks were made at a press interview held in ensenada city of baja california. this was the second time in the past five days that president echeverria reaffirmed the position on the sovereignty over the 200-mile territorial waters. at an earlier press interview on november 29, he declared that mexico, like some other countries of the world, would fight for the sovereignty over the 200-mile territorial waters.

according to "el nacional", mexican vice secretary of foreign affairs ruben gonzalez sosa said yesterday that the 200-mile thesis has been accepted by dozens of countries of the third world, and enjoys the support of the people of various countries, especially the third world countries. the proposition will assure the littoral countries the right over the resources off their coasts, in and under the bed of the sea within the 200-mile waters.

"the law of the sea is no longer made by the big powers", the vice secretary said. the new concept of the sea is now opposed only by such big maritime powers as the soviet union and the united states, he pointed out.

Mexican Paper Supports Thesis of 200-Mile Patrimonial Sea

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Dec. 4, 1973)

"el nacional" in an editorial today supports the thesis of 200-mile patrimonial sea.

the editorial says that the 200-mile patrimonial sea thesis consistently emphasized by president echeverria "will ensure our country a complete control over the cortes (or california) gulf".

"to the developing littoral countries, a 200-mile patrimonial sea represents the irrevocable right to benefit from the resources which are around them and which should first of all belong to them," the editorial says.

despite the fact that the u.s. and the soviet union are opposed to the thesis of the 200 mile patrimonial sea, it is certain that this thesis will win support from more and more people, the editorial stresses.

the editorial concludes by quoting mexico's vice secretary of foreign affairs ruben gonzalez sosa as saying, "the law of the sea is no longer made by the big powers alone."

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"MAY 7" CADRES SCHOOL

Firmly and Unswervingly Support Newborn Things

- the CCP Sian Municipal Committee strengthens leadership over the "May 7" cadres school

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 28, 1973)

In Nanniwan, the revolutionary base of north Shensi where Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee once fought and where the heroic 359 Brigade of former years carried out production on a large scale to make an epic contribution to the revolution there was set up in 1968 a new-type cadres school--the Sian Municipal Nanniwan "May 7" Cadres School. For five years, over 3,500 cadres have successively studied and got tempered there, further raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and inherited and carried forward the Party's traditional style of linking theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and making criticism and self-criticism. The great majority of comrades have formed the core of leadership departments at various levels.

Recently, the comrades of the Nanniwan "May 7" Cadres School are in the course of studying in depth the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress and seriously summing up experience in the operation of the school. They are of the opinion that to run well the "May 7" cadres school, it is very important for the Party committees at higher levels to seriously carry out Chairman Mao's line for cadres' education and firmly and unswervingly support socialist newborn things.

Persist in the Long-Term Operation of the Cadres School

The growth of any newborn thing is marked by a difficult and tortuous process. In the process of the growth of the Nanniwan "May 7" Cadres School in

Sian municipality, a violent struggle between the two ways of thinking and the two lines was underway around the question of whether or not it was necessary to operate the cadres school on a permanent basis.

In 1970, after some cadres had been tempered and left for their work posts, some people held that the "cadres school should be dissolved." Should it be continued or dissolved? This reflected two-line struggle bearing on the question of cadres' education. At that time, the Sian municipal revolutionary committee and the Party core group considered that since the "May 7" cadres school was launched in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, and was a newborn thing emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must persevere in the continued operation of the school. At meetings of cadres at various levels in the whole municipality, they also publicized again and again the great significance of the operation of the cadres school. At the 6th Congress of the Sian Municipal Party Committee, the proper operation of the "May 7" cadres school was specially discussed. This further aroused the attention of the Party members and cadres. After the meeting, the municipal Party committee again adopted a resolution on the training of on-the-job cadres by rotation in the Nanniwan cadres school. It was decided to turn the Nanniwan "May 7" cadres school into a base for the training of cadres.

With this sinister trend toward "dissolving the cadres school" held in check, the struggle had not come to its end. After the cadres schol switched over to training cadres by rotation, some units took pressure of work as an excuse for their reluctance to send cadres to school. Some units sent for training more ordinary cadres than hardcore ones. The municipal Party committee members held that this was a continuation of the struggle over whether it was necessary to operate the cadres school under a new situation and that if this problem was not solved, the operation of the cadres school could not be firmly adhered to on a permanent basis. Therefore, they missed no opportunity in publicizing the superiority of the cadres school and in criticizing and rectifying that erroneous idea to pay attending to the use of cadres but not to their training due to a lack of political far-sightedness. It was stipulated that the cadres school should lay emphasis on training by rotation the leading members of the various departments of municipal and ch'ü organs and the leading cadres of business and enterprise units at the commune or higher level. New cadres promoted since the great proletarian cultural revolution and those young cadres earmarked for promotion should especially be sent with priority to the school. In order to further implement the decision organizationally, the Sian Municipal Party Committee called on the Party committees at various levels to draw up plans for training cadres by rotation, with the leading members taking the lead in going to school. In this way, the number of students and their quality were assured. An optimum role was played in consolidating and developing the "May 7" cadres school. At present, a system for conducting work in training cadres by rotation has taken shape, and over 57 percent of the students are leading cadres at various levels.

The process of growth of the Sian Municipal Nanniwan "May 7" Cadres School was not unmarked by the appearance of certain defects. Instead of condemning or throwing cold water over this, the municipal Party committee rendered energetic help with high political enthusiasm to enable it to make continuous improvement through practice. At two organizational work conferences

called by the municipal Party committee, cadres school work was further discussed. The first secretary of the municipal Party committee personally came over to the cadres school to help solve problems in work. The secretaries of the municipal Party committee and its standing committee members also came to the cadres school on many occasions to conduct investigations and studies and help the cadres school properly handle the relations among reading, labor and placement with a team. Inspired and influenced by the leading comrades of the municipal Party committee, Party organizations at various levels of the whole municipality gradually showed concern for the cadres school ideologically and supported it in their work. They also took the initiative in arranging and taking care of the livelihood of the students' families. Therefore, an effective boost was given to the healthy development of the cadres school.

Persist in Running the Cadres School in the Countryside

After solving the question of whether or not it was necessary to persist in the operation of the cadres school there appeared again a struggle on the question of whether the cadres school be run in the countryside or moved back to the city.

Nanniwan is relatively far away from Sian municipality. It is a mountain area with relatively tough conditions. Some people suggested that the cadres school be moved back to Sian municipality. To solve this question, all members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the Party core group specially came over to the Nanniwan cadres school. Through investigation and study, they came further to understand that the operation of the cadres school in the countryside helped students to closely associate the practice of the three great revolutionary movements with serious reading and study for purging the idealist spirit, helped students to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and strengthen their mass viewpoint, and helped students carry on and develop the spirit of Yenan and maintain the political feature of hard struggle. Along with the students, the municipal leadership and the school-operating personnel re-studied Chairman Mao's directives on cadres' education and reviewed the history of struggle between two lines for cadres' education. Everyone was made to realize that persistence in running the cadres school in the countryside helped the cadres follow the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao and that removal of the school back to the city was liable to make us retrace the old path through "three departures." On this basis, they consolidated and strengthened everything from the leadership force to school-operating personnel and library data, etc. Along with the responsible comrades of the cadres school, they discussed and mapped out plans for the building of school premises. With their own hands, they set up a cadres school. Material conditions were created for the persistent operation of the cadres school in the countryside.

In the past few years, the CCP Sian Municipal Committee also paid attention to making use of what the students had reaped from their re-study efforts and publicizing the advantages of the operation of the cadres school in the countryside, thus making everybody firmly adhere to the idea of running the school in the countryside. An old cadre who had taken part in the revolution in Yenan during the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression was in a recalcitrant mood because he had been criticized by the masses in the

great proletarian cultural revolution. This time he returned to Yenan to study in the cadres school. When making social investigations in the countryside, he came across a brigade Party branch secretary who labored energetically and worked diligently and who was also capable of adopting a correct attitude toward mass criticism. He received a course of education. Back in the school, he took the initiative in making a self-examination of his own erroneous way of thinking and inability to adopt a correct attitude toward the masses. There was a tremendous change in his spiritual outlook. Through publicizing these typical examples with different means and organizing the comrades who had come back from the cadres school to tell everyone what they had learned, the municipal Party committee reaped very good results.

Strengthen the Building of the Leading Body

Through the practice of operating the cadres school, the CCP Sian Municipal Committee has come to understand that building a strong leading body for the cadres school and raising its awareness of the two-line struggle constitute an important question in the proper operation of the cadres school. By selecting and promoting to leading posts in the cadres school those outstanding cadres with a relatively high awareness of the two-line struggle, fervent love for the Party's cause and practical experience, it has gradually formed a leadership core full of vitality and vigor to insure the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's line for cadres' education.

The municipal Party committee also paid attention to conducting education in ideology and political line for the leading body of the cadres school in conjunction with realities, and energetically grasping the development of ideological revolutionization. Some leading members felt ill at ease because they had worked for a long time in the cadres school under relatively tough conditions and their workload was rather heavy. In light of this situation, the first secretary of the municipal Party committee went to chat with the leading members of the cadres school a number of times. The members of the standing committee of the municipal Party committee also constantly joined the leading members of the cadres school in discussing how to firmly follow the "May 7" road. Meanwhile, they helped solve the practical problems encountered by the working personnel of the cadres school in their livelihood. The concern shown and leadership given by the responsible comrades of the municipal Party committee further raised the consciousness of the leading members of the cadres school in persevering in running the school in the countryside.

The leading cadres at and above the administrative district, hsien and bureau levels studying in the cadres school have relatively rich practical experience. The municipal Party committee has stipulated that in each term certain comrades should be selected for participation in basic-level leadership work as they study in the cadres school. Because of this, the leadership of the cadres school is continuously replenished with new blood, thus raising the level of leadership.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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Join the Cadres School, Love the Cadres School and Support the Cadres School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 28, 1973)

Of all the units sending cadres to the Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres School for training by rotation, the Urban Construction Bureau has been the star performer. It often went to the city to fight for quotas, and demanded that more of its cadres be sent to the cadres school for study and training. For the current term of the rotation training class of this year, the city granted this bureau a quota of 16. The bureau considered this quota too low. It appealed to the municipal Party committee, got in touch with the cadres school, and finally sent 31. Those cadres of this bureau already trained by rotation showed high enthusiasm for study. Those who had not been so trained actively vied with each other for training in the cadres school. This gave rise to the political atmosphere of looking upon the following of the "May 7" road as an honor. How did such an excellent situation come by? We must start with the leadership cadres of this bureau taking the lead in joining the cadres school.

The Leadership Has Personal Understanding

In 1969, shortly after the Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres School was set up, Fang Chü-p'ing, Director of the Urban Construction Bureau, had his wish to join a cadres school fulfilled. In the "May 7" cadres school, he performed manual labor while he studied. He recalled the combat life of the "Old 8th Route" Army in former years and compared how he looked before the great proletarian cultural revolution with the scene of his joining the revolution in 1938. He discovered the absence of the vigorous revolutionary spirit in himself and deeply felt that he must firmly grasp this excellent opportunity by going to the lower level to do manual labor and study again in an effort to transform his world outlook. In the cadres school, he studied assiduously, underwent hard training, and raised his awareness of the two-line struggle. He realized that the comrades who have spent many years doing leadership work in office are badly in need of leading a spell of life as a soldier, as a worker or peasant or as an ordinary laborer. He understood that the "May 7" cadres school is a new-type cadres school for the training and upbringing of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Such a school can enable one to receive vivid and profound course of education in ideology and the political line and to learn from experience the interests and demands of the masses. It is of help to developing the revolutionary tradition of fighting amidst hardship and keeping in close touch with the masses and to persevering in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Old Fang developed an affection for the "May 7" cadres school. He deeply felt a real need for the cadres to join the cadres school for study and training. Later, the organization again transferred Old Fang back to the Urban Construction Bureau to take up leadership work. He thought, how nice it would be if all office cadres, especially leadership cadres, could have an opportunity to be tempered in such a great revolutionary crucible as the cadres school!

Not long afterward, the Lanchow Municipal "May 7" Cadres School switched over to training on-the-job cadres by rotation. This gladdened Old Fang's heart.

He availed of every opportunity to discuss his own understanding in joining the cadres school and to publicize the profound significance of following the "May 7" road. However, when the list of those to be sent by the bureau to the cadres school was discussed, there was dissension among the leading cadres. Old Fang favored the sending of more cadres for training, but the responsible comrades of a small number of departments stressed work pressure and advocated that fewer should be sent.

To raise awareness, at a meeting of the Party core group of the bureau, Fang Chü-p'ing first reckoned with others: If only ten or more persons could be sent for training by rotation each time, then it would take over ten years for all cadres of the bureau to receive one course of training by rotation. How could this work? Old Fang also studied Chairman Mao's directives on education of cadres together with others. Everyone was made to realize that the training of successors to the revolutionary cause should be carried out with an eye to the great communist objective and not with just immediate work in mind. The practice of procrastination through sending away fewer cadres appeared to be favorable to immediate work, but was actually unfavorable to the training of cadres and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. The comrades said, "The taking of more than ten years to complete one course of training by rotation is too long. We should seize the day, seize the hour and strive to complete the training by rotation of the cadres of the whole bureau within three to five years."

Let Both Sides Be Tempered

One day, the application for enrollment in the cadres school submitted by Pai Ch'ang-jung, secretary of the Party committee of the Urban Administration Company and chairman of its revolutionary committee, was approved. As the news spread, it became a subject of discussion. A great number of people held that it was good and proper for the chairman to take the lead in joining the cadres school and set us an example in following the "May 7" road. But a few persons were of the opinion that as the Party committee was made up of many new members and the peak construction season was with us, didn't the approval of his application for enrollment in the cadres school was deliberately designed to make thing difficult for us? Some even went to the bureau to ask, "Why let the No. 1 go? Would it not do to send the vice chairmen instead?"

Fang Chü-p'ing, head of the Party core group of the bureau, patiently explained things, saying, "Both the chairman and the vice chairmen have to go. The problem is that we must overcome the idea that the No. 1 person could not be sent away. Competence for leadership ability is trained in the three great revolutionary movements and not inborn. Which one of the No. 1 persons has not been promoted from a No. 2 or No. 3 person or an ordinary cadre? With the No. 1 person sent to the cadres school, the No. 2 and No. 3 persons would have to take up the heavy burdens in office. Thus both sides are tempered. Is this not still better?" In light of the inadequate understanding on the part of some comrades with regard to the need of sending leadership cadres to the cadres school, the Party core group of the bureau organized everyone to study further Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his directive, "Sending the masses of cadres to do manual work gives them an excellent opportunity to study again."

Also criticized was the erroneous idea that "leading cadres can't leave their posts and ordinary cadres should be sent away." The leading cadres were called upon to learn from Comrade Pai Ch'ang-jung and actively lead in joining the cadres school.

After Pai Ch'ang-jung went to the cadres school, the burden of leadership in the company fell on the shoulders of other Party committee members. They led the whole body of workers in overfulfilling the annual production task one month ahead of schedule, with greater, quicker, better and more economical results. In the cadres school, Old Pai achieved much in study and training. Through this incident, the Party core group of the bureau further taught leading cadres to see the advantage of "letting cadres be tempered at both ends," and actively arranged for sending the leading cadres to the cadres school. The leadership of the bureau also adopted measures in warm support of the leading cadres working in their office. They were helped to improve their skills in struggle.

Because the leading comrades of this bureau had raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's line in cadres' education, they carried out work more carefully. Meanwhile, they gave impetus to leading cadres at various levels in clamoring for joining the cadres school. Up to now, except for one who couldn't go to the cadres school on the ground of illness, the six leading cadres of this bureau have all been successively sent to the school. Over 50 percent of the cadres at the hsien and section levels of the whole system have been sent to the cadres school, thus giving an effective boost to the revolutionization of the leading bodies at all levels.

Be Responsible to Students to the End

With cadres sent to the cadres school, can work in their unit be left to take its own course? The leaders of this bureau are of the opinion that the sending of cadres to the cadres school is only the beginning of work. They call on the leading comrades in all units to hold themselves responsible to the students to the end. Before students are sent to the cadres school, the latter is first acquainted with their background and is helped to conduct education with a fixed purpose in mind. During the study period, the leading comrades should find time to visit the students of their units, encourage them to study seriously, to temper themselves and to strive to transform their world outlook. Back in their own units, the students should be organized to recount to others what they have gained in study and educate others with their personal experience so as to raise the cadres' consciousness in following the "May 7" road.

The leaders of all units also pay attention to taking proper care of the students' families. They adopt the method of committing separate units to different tasks, and appoint special personnel to ascertain the conditions of the cadres' families, so that any family with difficulties is help to solve them in good time. Realizing that the leadership show so much concern for them, the comrades in the cadres school are greatly inspired.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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PRACTICE OF WORKING WHILE STUDYING

Running the Factory and Farm Through Self-Reliance and Training New People Through the Practice of Working While Studying

- an investigating report on the practice of working while studying in thirteen high schools directly under the jurisdiction of the municipality of Hsiang-t'an

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 27, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's educational policy and the "May 7 Directive," since the first academic term in 1970, the thirteen high schools directly under the jurisdiction of our municipality have one after the other operated factories and farms, established bases for learning industrial work and farming, run schools with open doors and promoted the practice of working while studying. For more than three years, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students have insisted on starting undertakings in the hard way through self-reliance. Factories and farms run by schools have developed to some extent and the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research has taken form, thus giving impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in education. At present, a majority of schools can provide themselves with part of the funds for operating schools and some schools are totally self-supporting.

The management of factories and farms by schools, the operation of schools with open doors and the practice of working while studying are newborn things emerging out of the proletarian revolution in education and they display a strong vitality.

At first some people expressed doubts on the effectiveness of such measures in improving the quality of teaching. A great number of lively facts have now answered their question. The thirteen high schools have totally organized over 26,000 students to learn industrial work and farming in factories and farms run by schools, and over 8,000 students are commended as activists in learning industrial work and farming. After participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of teachers and students have undergone profound transformation in their stand, viewpoint, and thoughts and feelings. They have gradually fostered the spirit of loving the workers and peasants, loving labor, attaching significance to practice and braving arduous struggles. They have deepened their understanding of the truth of the integration of educated youths with workers and peasants.

When assigned to the task of raising pigs on their first arrival in farms operated by schools to learn farming, some female students brought up in the cities experienced three kinds of fear in their mind: they feared to be called "commanders of the pigs"; they dreaded the stink of pig excreta and they feared that their studies would take more time than justified. Through the practice of raising pigs and ideological education, they have gradually come to understand the relations between the odious smell of pig excreta and the fragrance of rice and grain and discern the significance of their work. Therefore, they

insist on going over mountains and valleys every day to gather hogweed for the pigs. They can distinguish over 20 types of wild fodder and produce carbohydrate fodder based on their knowledge gained from classroom lessons. They have also discovered some rules in pig-raising. On seeing these, the poor and lower-middle peasants are delighted at heart. They said, "The delicate girls have become 'commanders of the pigs' and they have turned from 'modern' to 'indigenious.' It has been a considerable change!"

True knowledge is acquired through practice and potentialities are developed through struggle. The shattering of "three departures" and adherence to "three-in-one combination" have raised the ability of the students in analyzing and solving problems. High School No. 4 runs the factory with indigenious methods. It has founded a workshop for electroplating and adopted a new non-poisonous technique in zinc-plating. The students learning industrial work have already accomplished the task of galvanizing over 50,000 accessories for electromechanic products and over 150 students are capable of independent operation. Through the practice of production, these students have gained a deeper understanding of the basic knowledge of such topics in chemistry as "solution," "acidity and alkalinity," "electro-chemistry" and "metal corrosion and protection." In accordance with the needs in the development of industrial and agricultural production, the various school-operated factories and farms have conducted over 42 scientific experiments on the cultivation of paddy rice in upland fields, plant protection, meteorological observation, reform in cutting tools and reform in the multiple-purpose radio test-board that have won the praises of the relevant scientific research and production departments. The students work while they study and study while they work. They have broadened their horizon and acquired much knowledge which is not available from books. For example the students participating in scientific experiments and activities in meteorological observation have been able to make use of several kinds of scientific instruments commonly used for meteorological observation to draw up a weather forecasting map with three curves, which records the actual weather conditions in all places throughout the country, and to produce a surface-weather chart for forecasting local weather. In the course of learning industrial work and farming, the students have written summing-up reports on their learning industrial work and farming, social investigation reports and reports on scientific experiments that are rich in content and lively in form, as well as articles which are different in style from the histories of the factory, village and family. They are basically different from the students trained under the former education system of "three departures" who "do not make diligent use of their limbs and are unable to distinguish between the five kinds of cereals."

The broad masses of teachers have also been tempered and elevated through practice in the three great revolutionary movements. The majority of the teachers in the thirteen high schools have already taken turn in leading their classes to school-operated factories and farms where they teach and work, transform their world outlook and reform teaching. P'eng Neng-sung (彭能松), teacher of High School No.8, has a crippled right arm. After accepting the task of running the school-operated factory, he started undertakings in the hard way, braved obstacles, worked diligently, boldly reformed teaching and were praised by the teachers and students. Last year he was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and was commended as the model teacher in the whole municipality.

Yü Yueh-lou (喻月樓), teacher of mathematics at Middle School No. 4 has insisted on striking root in the school-operated farm in the past three years. He humbly received re-education politically and seriously studied again vocationally. Taking the same course as the revolutionary teachers and students, he brought about harmonious relations between the farm and the local production brigades, and he himself gloriously joined the Communist Party of China.

On the whole, the 81 workers in farms and factories run by the thirteen high schools can insist on participating in teaching while working. They gain practical experience as well as theoretical knowledge, and are workers and teachers at the same time. They transmit to the students their ways of thinking, techniques and knowledge and are developing into the new type of worker-peasant teachers who are well-versed in both theoretical and practical work.

Over the past three years, the diligent work of the revolutionary teachers and students has reaped rich material fruit and effectively given impetus to the development of educational work. The factories run by the thirteen high schools have built themselves, purchased and installed 74 units of lathes of various types and over a hundred sets of special equipment, and accumulated fixed assets amounting to 430,000 yuan. The school-operated factorie can produce various types of mechanical products, electrical products and transportation tools, process and repair different kinds of small farm implements and machine parts. They have also actively promoted comprehensive utilization and turn the trash into treasure. For example, High School No. 1 runs a workshop for the production of zinc chloride by utilizing the waste sulphuric acid and zinc discarded by the Municipal Agricultural Chemical Plant, and High School No. 4 has produced large quantities of low-pressure transformers with silicon iron alloy scraps of the Hsiang-t'an Electrical Engineering Plant. In the past year, the various schools have built themselves more than 4,700 units of 21 varieties of instruments, including the transparent liquid-pressure molding machine and the three-phase electrical indicator. The school-operated farms have reclaimed in all 404 mow of waste land and are engaged in various activities such as cultivation and stockbreeding. They have produced a total of over 88,000 catties of grain, over 42,000 catties of oil-bearing crops and raised 200 pigs.

The various schools raised funds themselves for rebuilding over 6,000 square meters of premises for teaching, production and housing. In the first year of operating factories and farms, those of High School No. 4 relied on their own efforts; in the second year, the factories and farms began to take form; in the third year, they could provide themselves with part of the funds for running the school, and in the fourth year, they became totally self-supportin in the funds for school operation. The various schools are expanded year by year. Before the great cultural revolution, 8,642 students were enrolled in the thirteen high schools (with only three operating the senior-middle section). At present, the thirteen high schools (with the senior-middle section run in each of them) report a total enrollment of 13,720 students. The enrollment has increased by 62.9 percent, but the education funds received from the state have only shown an increase of less than 10 percent.

Through the operation of factories and farms and the practice of working while studying, the thirteen high schools have obtained several insights as follows:

1. Insist on taking the line as the key link and constantly raise the understanding of the teachers and students in the practice of running schools with open doors and working while studying. In the past few years, there was at all times the struggle between the two ways of thinking and the two lines in the operation of factories and farms by the school and the practice of working while studying. At first, on the question of whether or not school-operated farms and factories should be run and according to which line they should be run, some people were of the opinion that "we do not have to worry about whether or not the state-operated schools should run farms and factories" and that "without investment from the state, factories and farms cannot be run." The Party branches of various schools organized the revolutionary teachers and students to seriously study the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning the revolution in education, thoroughly criticize the old education system based on "three departures" and repeatedly discuss the far-reaching significance of the management of farms and factories by schools.

The teachers and students realize that the operation of schools with open doors, the practice of working while studying and the integration of transforming the students' ways of thinking with obtaining cultural knowledge and creating material wealth form the correct orientation in carrying out education to serve proletarian politics, and integrating production with labor, and are by no means "aimless worries." Factories and farms must be run through self-reliance and they must create conditions and go forward. The teachers and students of High School No. 4 heroically expressed their determination in "becoming proletarian 'fools' who start undertakings in the hard way, and not bourgeois philistines who reap without sowing." They took the lead in vigorously running factories and farms by repairing the old, utilizing the trash and adopting indigenious methods. Under the guidance of the municipal committee, we popularized and summed up the experience of High School No. 4 in good time. Within a year, all the thirteen high schools have run factories and a great majority of them have run farms.

"Remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." After the various schools had achieved preliminary results in running factories and farms, a handful of class enemies whipped up the evil wind and talked nonsense saying that the operation of factories and farms by schools and the practice of working while studying would lower the quality of teaching. Some teachers wavered ideologically and advocated "learning from books" back in the classroom. After the Party branches of the various schools organized the teachers and students to read books and study conscientiously, reviewed the lessons drawn from the history of running schools and criticized thoroughly the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of Lin Piao, distinguished between the correct line and the erroneous line, and insisted on running factories and farms and the practice of working while studying, the orientation became clearer.

2. Adhere to the correct orientation of working while studying and give top priority to transforming the students' ways of thinking. In running factories and farms and carrying out the practice of working while studying, should the schools be geared toward economic income and employ the students merely as a labor force, or should they take the education of people as the

starting point and give top priority to the transformation of the students' way of thinking? This is a question bearing on what line is implemented, what orientation is adhered to and what sort of people are trained. The various schools follow Chairman Mao's teaching that "all work in school is carried out for the sake of transforming the thoughts of the students," take the education of people as the foundation and constantly carry out education in ideology and political line. In the course of operating factories and farms, the schools insist on establishing links with the factories and production brigades in order to educate the students to learn better from the workers and peasants and take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. In order to learn industrial work and farming, the students ask the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to contrast the sufferings of the past with today's happiness, discuss the excellent situation in the development of agricultural and industrial production and receive re-education. The various schools also take self-reliance and hard struggle as an important course in line education. The five school-operated farms in suburban areas and hsien and districts are all located on barren hills strewn with rocks and with poor soil.

3. Insist on the principle of linking theory with reality and handle correctly the relations between the main task and the subsidiary tasks. The various schools adhere to the policy of "taking studies as the main task but learning also other things," and make overall planning and all-round arrangements so that the students can actively study in a lively way. They learn industrial work or farming for three weeks each term, and 30-40 percent of their lessons are integrated with cultural studies. Diverse scientific experiments are conducted in conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Most of the courses teach basic knowledge and give training in basic skills in conjunction with activities in production and scientific experiments so as to give form to the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific experiment. Such a combination supplies the students with much perceptual knowledge and is useful for learning well the basic theories and knowledge. It also enables the students to deepen their comprehension and application of knowledge obtained from books and is favorable for training the students' ability in analyzing and solving problems.

4. Strengthen the Party's leadership and fight for support from all trades in the practice of working while studying. In order to strengthen the leadership over the operation of factories and farms by schools and the practice of working while studying, the municipal committee and municipal revolutionary committee have carried out special research and established leadership groups for giving overall guidance to learning industrial work. The Party committee of the Education Bureau has opportunely solved the question of orientation and line and assisted the schools to sum up and popularize constantly their experience in implementing the correct line. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the factories and farms of the various schools have established leadership groups and gradually set up and strengthen various administrative systems. Some school-operated farms have even invited the local poor and lower-middle peasants to participate in the management.

- Education Bureau of Hsiang-t'an, Hunan

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TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

Traditional Medicine of Minority People Popular on Northeast China Grasslands

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 6, 1973)

efforts are being made to develop the traditional medicine of inner mongolia to serve herdsmen in the khorcin grasslands near the greater khingan mountains in northeast china.

the khorcin right wing front banner (county) is inhabited by peasants and herdsmen of 15 minority nationalities, most of them living in remote areas. methods and drugs of traditional mongolian medicine are popular among the 160,000 people of mongolian nationality as well as the people of sibo, tahur and olunchun nationalities.

chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level."

traditional mongolian medicine has accumulated the working people's valuable experience in their fight against diseases. it is an integral part of chinese medicine and pharmacology. the mongolian school uses medicinal herbs with indigenous methods of preparation and prescription.

before liberation harsh class oppression hampered the development of traditional mongolian medicine. the handful of mongolian practitioners were at the disposal of the local aristocrats and slave-owners. the working people did not have medical attention.

now doctors of traditional mongolian medicine account for one third of the medical workers in the clinics and health stations in the pastoral and farming areas in the banner. hospitals have set up departments of such medicine. doctors of traditional han and mongolian medicine and western medicine are learning from each other and cooperating in treatment.

more than 80 per cent of the medical workers in the wulanmaotu people's commune uses mongolian medicine. a mobile medical team made up of ten mongolian doctors has been formed to serve the herdsmen. the commune clinic has compiled books on mongolian pharmacology and on the treatment of diseases in the mongolian, tibetan and han languages. they include 150 effective folk prescriptions.

the health station of a production brigade under the commune has set up a bathhouse to treat herdsmen suffering from backache, rheumatism and paralysis, and good results have been achieved.

the khorcin banner has its own pharmaceutical plants of mongolian medicine, and their products are listed in the country's pharmacopoeia.

GOOD HARVESTS

Major Farming Area in China Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 6, 1973)

szechwan province in western china, an area with roughly one-sixteenth of the country's total farmland, hit an all-time high in grain output this year, beating the 1972 figure by upwards of six per cent.

cotton, peanut, sugar-cane and other cash crops increased by anything from 10 to 20 per cent. big progress was also reported in sericulture, tea and fruit growing, pig raising, bee keeping and other side occupations.

a mountainous country in the upper reaches of the yangtze river, szechwan has well over six million hectares of land under the plough. it has been known since ancient times as a "land of heavenly gift" for its rich natural resources. but, until liberation, the land had been worked in the most backward way. its high-sounding name turned out to be a mockery as the people were impoverished under reactionary rule.

mass efforts to transform szechwan's agriculture began after liberation and gathered momentum after the establishment of people's communes. the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work imbued the rural cadres and commune members with still greater enthusiasm for developing agriculture by self-reliance and hard work, and they launched a drive to improve farming conditions. this year, over 100,000 leading cadres at various levels went to the countryside, where they shared the peasants' life, toiled by their side and gave them specific guidance on the spot.

over the past few years, the work to transform poor land into fields offering stable high yield has progressed at a rate of 200,000 hectares per annum, involving some 10 million people in winter and one or two million in the other seasons.

large-scale water conservancy work has been undertaken, bringing the total number of irrigation and drainage projects to over 700,000 and extending the irrigated area to eight times what it was before liberation. the famous 2,000-year-old tukiangyen irrigation system, which covered only 133,000 hectares before 1949, now irrigates an area four times as large.

small factories making farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and other products for rural areas have been built in most counties of the province, which had little industry serving agriculture before. an increasing proportion of farm work is being done by machine.

scientific farming has been carried out on a mass scale. production teams have set up experimental groups with special plots to test new farming methods and develop fine seed strains. the area growing two successive crops a year now accounts for 70 per cent of the total cultivated land as against only 30 per cent in pre-liberation days.

Tibetan Commune Reaps Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 6, 1973)

a people's commune in the tibet autonomous region reports a 31 per cent increase in grain output over the good harvest year of 1972, with yield per hectare averaging 4.7 tons, as against 3.6 tons of last year.

located in the middle reaches of the yalu tsangpo river, the hsienfeng (vanguard) people's commune has a population of more than 500 people working 102 hectares.

farming was backward under feudal serfdom prior to democratic reform in 1959. since then the emancipated serfs, guided by chairman mao's call "get organized", have advanced on the path of socialist collectivization. they established the people's commune in 1966.

by 1972, average grain yield surpassed three tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. this was nearly double the output before democratic reform. the livelihood of the commune members also improved.

the cadres and commune members were encouraged by the good harvest their collective effort brought. during

the last winter-spring period, they built more irrigation facilities and accumulated manure to increase farm output further.

braving bitter cold, members of three production teams and cadres reconstructed a 5.5-kilometre-long main canal in the gullies and completed two water detention basins within one month.

carrying food with them the peasants climbed the mountains in april to gather decayed branches and leaf humus for fertilizer. they worked at it for a whole month and were able to apply twice as much to all the commune's land as in any previous year.

scientific farming was also adopted. the commune members popularized a good strain of winter wheat which gives high yield and grows well in the local conditions.

an experiment on 2.6 hectares in 1970 gave 3.75 tons per hectare after careful management. the output was 66 per cent more than that of barley or spring wheat. fiftythree hectares were sown to winter wheat in 1971 and the acreage was expanded to 80 hectares the next year.

the hsienfeng commune provided the state with 355 tons of marketable grain in the past two years, apart from supplying good seeds to other communes. the commune members have sufficient grain for food, seed and fodder as well as 35 tons of grain in reserve for the collective.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolia Reports Rise in Herds

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 5, 1973)

the inner mongolian autonomous region, one of china's major animal husbandry areas, reports a rise in herds this year, with the head of animals up by 4.8 million.

nine of the region's 16 animal husbandry banners (counties) increased their stock 20 to 25 per cent over last year's. the hsianghuang banner overcame severe snowstorms and drought last winter through this spring to register a 29.9 per cent increase in its livestock, which surpasses the previous record.

all this flows from the large-scale grassland development projects undertaken by the herdsmen of all nationalities since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially during the past three years. in the first half of this year they expanded the acreage of enclosed pastures by 40,000 hectares, afforested another 7,800 hectares and sank many wells.

with great enthusiasm, the herdsmen of the chenghsiangpai banner in eastern inner mongolia put up long walls of stone and earth, many girding hills and ridges. the grass behind the walls grows luxuriantly because of preservation and irrigation. over a three-year period the banner has established more than 180 such enclosed pastures on 15,300 hectares. the stone and earthen walls extend a total of 310 kilometres.

in the outlying taerhan mao mingan joint banner, only a hundred days or so are frost free, and large tracts of arid grassland were left unexploited before liberation. the herdsmen there, on the strength of the collective economy, tackled the land year after year and produced impressive results. in the past three years alone, they set up 29 enclosed pastures, bored 1,800 wells, dug 28 canals totalling 45 kilometres, and built four pumping stations and a reservoir, expanding the irrigated acreage by 1,460 hectares. they also added thousands of paddocks and sheds. following good increases in the previous four years, the banner reported an increase of 220,000 animals this year over 1972.

trucks loaded with fleece and hides are racing along the roads of inner mongolia. big herds of fat cattle and sheep are seen heading towards the state purchasing stations. latest statistics show that the region's annual purchasing plan for livestock and wool has been topped by 12.3 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Central China Textile Mill Cited for Promoting Sports

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 5, 1973)

in central china's hunan province has won praise for its a textile mill sports programme.

the changsha textile mill is 61 years old. around 60 per cent of the 3,100 workers are women. some veteran workers contracted chronic occupational diseases under capitalist exploitation and oppression before liberation.

the mill's sports programme does not cater to the young workers alone. it takes into consideration that most of the workers are women and that veteran workers are not strong. a big variety of sports is included so that 90 per cent of the workers can, and do, take part regularly.

an investigation group from the hunan medical college made a comparative study of the physiological effects by a detailed medical check-up of participants and non-participants, and a check-up of the participants before and after they took up training. the findings confirmed the effectiveness of the health-building programme.

the mill's workshops and machines were dilapidated before liberation. there were no dust-absorbing and air-conditioning devices, and the workers toiled more than 12 hours a day. among the prevalent diseases were tuberculosis, bronchitis and arthritis.

improved working conditions after liberation include dust filters, ventilation, workshop humidity and temperature control devices. each work-day consists of three eight-hour shifts. clinical and sanatorium facilities have been added under the free medical care scheme.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mill's party committee and workers have gained a deeper understanding in their study of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line that running a socialist enterprise well means not only good production but also training workers with socialist consciousness, vocational proficiency and good health.

the mill's sports promoters took part in the daily labour and made a study of the workers' routines on different jobs and the health conditions of the women workers in order to work out a set of exercises.

they took into consideration that the routine of spinners and weavers involves mainly leg and finger work as they walk their lanes tending spindles and looms,

and that the work of the shirt and blouse makers is sedentary throughout. so they incorporated into the programme leg and finger exercises and squatting movements.

the set of exercises was tried out and modified according to the women workers' reaction, tried again and revised on the basis of further suggestions from the workers.

liu chang-o, a 48-year-old woman worker, contracted arthritis before liberation. her fingers were so numb that she would work one or two hours before they became nimble. she has had no numb fingers since she began the exercises and her legs no longer ache after work shift.

the mill also introduced therapeutic exercises for workers taking medical treatment. they were effective and a number of workers' families are taking the sports therapy.

peng yu-hua, a maintenance worker approaching 50, contracted tuberculosis, stomach ache and functional derangement caused by disorders of the nervous system before liberation. he was cured of his chronic ailments after liberation. since he started physical training in 1969, he has never had to take sick leave. he is a model machine maintenance worker.

sports events promoted at the changsha textile mill include basketball, table tennis, athletics, traditional fencing with various weapons and chess. as the mill overlooks the hsiangchiang river and has a mountain behind it, both swimming and mountaineering are popular.

sports expenses are defrayed by the mill, but the workers showed the spirit of self-reliance by repairing sports grounds and making apparatus themselves. the mill has a 3,300-square metre sports ground with a running track and highjump and broadjump pits and basketball and volleyball courts. the workers built their own locker rooms at the hsiangchiang river swimming centre.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Luta for Honan

(NCNA-English Luta, Dec. 5, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania wound up its friendly visit to luta and left here for honan by special plane today in the company of chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army. leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the people's army of albania, deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta and the luta municipal revolutionary committee liu teh-tsai, kan wei-han, tsao kuo-chen and sun liang-ping.

the military friendship delegation arrived in luta from peking by special plane on december 1 in the company of chang tsai-chien, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by liu teh-tsai and kan wei-han.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. comrades liu teh-tsai and petrit dume spoke at the banquet, wishing constant growth of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania, and wishing good health and long life to comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

while in luta, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited a p.l.a. unit, air raid shelters, a glass factory, a primary school and the lushun harbour, and saw a military exhibition by p.l.a. fighters and a theatrical performance. they were accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality wherever they went by local armymen and civilians.

chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the national defence ministry, and wu hao-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania, accompanied the albanian comrades to honan today.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Algeria for Home

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 4, 1973)

the chinese youth delegation with liu chun-yi as its leader and keng shih-chung as its deputy leader left here for home today after a friendly visit to algeria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ksouri mohammed, member of the central leadership and responsible member of the department of the international affairs of the national liberation front (n.l.f.); oussadik, director of the ministry of youth and sports; souahi madani, general secretary of the youth organization of n.l.f.; and saadna abdelkader, chief of the department of the external relations of the youth organization of n.l.f.

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung was also present.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador lin chung gave a reception to the chinese delegation.

earlier, responsible members of the departments concerned under the central leadership of the national liberation front feted the chinese youth delegation.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Angolan Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the angolan national liberation front led by holden roberto, president of the front.

after the meeting, ho ying gave a dinner in honour of the angolan friends.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CANADA

Peking Reception for Canadian Ice-Hockey Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1973)

the all-china sports federation gave a reception here this evening to welcome the canadian ice-hockey delegation led by donald johnson.

attending were thomas bedeeki, acting director of the sports department of the canadian ministry of health and social welfare, who has come with the delegation and canadian ambassador to china c. john small.

present were leading members of departments concerned li meng-hua, tung nien-li, kung ke-fei, chang ming-tseng, kuo lei and yu chang-ching, and chinese ice-hockey coaches and players.

the canadian delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND HONG KONG

International Badminton Exhibition Matches Open in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Dec. 5, 1973)

the international badminton invitation exhibition matches sponsored by the hongkong badminton association opened here this evening.

amidst the enthusiastic applause of 2,200 spectators, delegations including more than 40 ace badminton players from china, denmark, west germany, japan, malaysia, the philippines, singapore, sweden, thailand and hongkong marched into the arena to the strains of melodious music.

present at the opening ceremony were leading members of the hongkong badminton association henry fok ying tung, tong yun kai and hong lap hing; david akers-jones, a british official in hongkong, and prominent personages of various circles in hongkong.

in his speech at the opening ceremony, a. de o.sales, president of the hongkong sports federation, expressed warm

welcome to the friends and sportsmen from all countries participating in the invitation exhibition matches. he said that the current matches were a friendly exhibition of badminton skill and winning or losing was not of vital importance. he wished the matches success.

also present at the opening ceremony were chadha, honorary secretary of the asian badminton confederation; diplomatic officials of a number of countries in hongkong as well as li chu-sheng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency.

eight matches are scheduled to be played in six days with each match including two men's singles and two men's doubles, one women's singles and one women's doubles. two sets will be played at each game.

well-known players from six countries played in the competitions today.

the spectators watched with immense interest the contests which lasted three and a half hours. warm applause broke out frequently for the fine spirit and excellent skill of the players.

in a sino-danish contest, hou chia-chang and fang kai-hsiang, chinese men's doubles champions for 1973, and denmark's world famous player svend pri and poul petersen, co-holder of the doubles title at the 1973 danish open championships, were locked in a keenly-contested match. the chinese players emerged victorious with a score of 18-14 and 15-8.

in another men's doubles contest between thailand's three-times men's singles champion bandid jaiyen and renowned player pornchai sakuntaniyom, and sweden's bengt froman and thomas kihlstrom, men's doubles champions at the swedish open championships, and in a men's singles contest between japan's 1971 singles runner-up jungi honma and sweden's singles champion sture johnsson, the scores were drawn at one all.

in a women's singles contest, china's women's singles champion chen yu-niang won from hiroe yuki, the 1972 all-japan women's singles champion, with a score of two nil.

the women's doubles event began with japan's etsuko takenaka, co-holder of the women's doubles title at the 1972 all-england international championships, and hiroe yuki pitting against denmark's 1973 women's singles champion lene koppen and ulla strand, winner of the danish women's singles title on many occasions. the score was two nil in favour of the japanese players.

in another men's singles contest, china's up-and-coming player yu yao-tung defeated malaysia's 1973 youth singles champion moo foot lian with a score of two nil.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Table Tennis Players Give Exhibition in Iceland

(NCNA-English Reykjavik, Dec. 4, 1973)

the chinese table tennis team now in iceland on a friendly visit played its first exhibition matches here this evening.

sveinn aki ludviksson, president of the table tennis association of iceland, in an address at the stadium, expressed warm welcome to the chinese players. he said that he was sure the visit of the team would promote the friendship between the icelandic and chinese peoples.

the players gave exhibitions of men's and women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles. the matches were enthusiastically applauded and proceeded in an atmosphere alive with expressions of friendship between the two peoples.

among the spectators were gisli halldorsson, president, and sveinn bjoernsson, vice-president, of the sports association of iceland; sigurdur gudmundsson, vice-president of the table tennis association of iceland; jakob benediktsson, president of the iceland-china friendship society; and chen tung, chinese ambassador to iceland.

earlier, in the afternoon, the chinese ambassador gave a reception, at which he introduced the chinese players to officials of the icelandic foreign ministry, sports circles, friends from the iceland-china friendship society, and table tennis coaches and players. the players of the two countries had cordial conversations.

the chinese team arrived in iceland yesterday.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 5, 1973)

prime minister amir abbas hoveyda of iran received here today wang meng, leader, and chang chih-huai and sung chung, deputy leaders, of the chinese sports delegation, and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were lieutenant general ali hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and president of the iranian physical education organization, and hassan rasuli, secretary-general of the iranian national olympic committee.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

iranian foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari also received wang meng and sung chung on the same day.

Prince Gholam Reza Meets Chinese Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 6, 1973)

prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, president of the asian games federation (a.g.f.), met with all members of the visiting chinese sports delegation headed by wang meng here today.

wang meng conveyed premier chou en-lai's best regards to prince gholam reza and thanked him for iran's efforts at the recent a.g.f. council meeting in securing ratification of the resolution of the a.g.f. executive committee on the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique and the affirmation of the lawful rights of the all-china sports federation.

prince gholam reza said that the deprived rights of countries of the third world in the international sports organizations should be restored. he said that he would like to make further efforts in this connection.

prince gholam reza held a talk with the head of the chinese delegation on further strengthening sports relations between iran and china and on the seventh asian games to be held in tehran in september next year.

the talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were lieutenant general ali hojjat kashani, president of the iranian physical education organization and the organizing committee of the seventh asian games, and hassan rasuli, secretary general of the iranian national olympic committee and the organizing committee of the seventh asian games.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

prince gholam reza gave a dinner in honour of all members of the delegation on december 4.

Chinese Documentary Film Presented to Iranian Prince

(NCNA-English Tehran, Dec. 5, 1973)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen, on behalf of the chinese government, presented to prince gholam reza pahlavi here yesterday a colour documentary film on his china visit last september.

the prince was glad to receive it and ordered to show it at once in his office.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Yokohama Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met the japanese yokohama friendship delegation with ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama, as its leader and masae kawaguchi, speaker of the yokohama municipal assembly, as deputy leader.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo presented the japanese friends with a poem he had written in commemoration of the establishment of the bond of friendship between shanghai and yokohama.

present on the occasion were chang chen-ya, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Japan-China Memorandum Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 6, 1973)

the japanese japan-china memorandum trade delegation with kaheita okazaki as its leader and shunichi matsumoto as deputy leader left here for home today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the guests off at the railway station were liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and responsible members of organizations concerned in kwangtung province and kwangchow municipality.

on hand were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and his wife.

the japanese delegation arrived here by plane yesterday after touring peking, sian, kunming and kweilin. during its stay here, it was honoured at a banquet given by tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. kaheita okazaki and shunichi matsumoto also hosted a farewell banquet.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Basketball Team Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 5, 1973)

the chinese basketball team left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the chinese team off were yang su bong, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of korea, and korean basketballers.

the chinese and korean basketballers did considerable practice together and played many matches in pyongyang and wonsan, which resulted in enhanced friendship.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan held a banquet on november 30 in honour of the chinese team. yang su bong attended the banquet.

Peking Reception Honors Korea Army Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1973)

the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the "february 8" men's and women's basketball team of the korean people's army. team leader is kim gong rie and deputy leader choi dae un.

attending the reception were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, sr. col. kang song chol, military attache, and other comrades of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

present were tien wei-hsin, deputy director, wang ti-kang, secretary-general, and liu yung-shou, deputy director of the propaganda department, of the p.l.a. general political department, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

liu yung-shou and kim gong rie made heartwarming speeches at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of the unity between the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms. they wished daily consolidation and development of the

great unity and militant friendship between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of the two countries.

the korean army basketball team arrived in peking by train at noon today.

CHINA AND LAOS

Leaders of Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee Receive Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Sam Neua, Dec. 6, 1973)

kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman, and nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee, of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, received the chinese friendship delegation on december 4. the delegation is headed by chen kang with liu hsi-chang as deputy head.

kaysone phomvihan and nouhak phoumsavan had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation.

sisavat keobounhuong, member of the l.p.f. central committee, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Grand Duke of Luxembourg

(NCNA-English Brussels, Dec. 5, 1973)

li lien-pi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the grand duchy of luxembourg, today presented his credentials to his royal highness jean, the grand duke of luxembourg, in luxembourg, according to a report from that city.

after the ceremony, the grand duke had a friendly talk with ambassador li lien-pi.

present on the occasion were eugene schaus, deputy prime minister and minister of justice, interior and armed forces, and other high-ranking officials of luxembourg.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1973)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff today received chinese ambassador to malta liu pu, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him, according to a report from valletta.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

"Mauritania-China Friendship Water"--Report on Commissioning of First Stage Water Supply Project in Nouakchott

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Dec. 3, 1973)

people in idini, 60 kilometres southeast of here, sang and danced in joy at a ceremony commissioning the first stage idini-nouakchott water supply project today.

the project was completed six months ahead of schedule through the joint efforts of the mauritanian and chinese engineers and technicians. pure underground water flows steadily from idini to the capital through the newly laid pipes. now that the longstanding water shortage in the capital has been greatly eased, the long wishes of the people have come true.

nouakchott is a rising capital city on the atlantic. it used to be a desert waste without potable water before independence. in the first years after independence, water had to be fetched in wagons from the senegal river at the southwestern border over 200 kilometres away for the population of the capital. the desalination plant in nouakchott and the three water pumps in idini completed

in recent years cannot meet the demand for water by the capital's fast-growing population and its developing industry, agriculture and stock breeding. water was very precious. before the commissioning of the project, water was distributed daily by water wagons at fixed points in the capital. the supply of running water to buildings installed with pipes is limited to a few hours a day.

mauritanian and chinese engineering and technical personnel started prospecting and drilling in idini under an agreement on a water supply project for the city of nouakchott concluded between china and mauritania in september 1971. they soon completed the prospecting and the drilling of 18 wells there. pipe-laying from idini to nouakchott started last july. for more than a year, the desert was bustling with activity. spurred on by their common desire to bring water to the capital as quickly as possible, technicians of the two countries have braved sandstorms and sweltering heat and defied difficulties in their concerted effort. trucks went to and fro transporting pipes, and excavators rumbled on day and night. the huge arms of gigantic cranes placed the large iron pipes in the ditches....

during the tense construction work under the slogan "time is water", excavators were not enough. part of the digging was carried out by hand to meet the shortage. technical innovations were made in the process. working side by side, the engineering and technical personnel of the two countries have forged a profound friendship. their diligent, hard and resourceful labour accelerated the construction.

the mauritanian government and people attached great importance to the water-supply project being constructed under the friendly cooperation between mauritania and china. the vigorous support and aid from many departments of the mauritanian government ensured the smooth progress of the work. mauritanian minister of equipment abdallahi ould daddah inspected the construction site several times and listened to reports on the project. he cordially received mauritanian and chinese engineering and technical personnel working there, and congratulated them on the progress of the work and the friendly cooperation between them. mauritanian friends often visited the construction site. they joyously called the project "water of mauritania-china friendship".

the "water of mauritania-china friendship" will make the flowers of friendship between the mauritanian and chinese peoples bloom more beautifully and result in abundant fruits.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour in Auckland

(NCNA-English Wellington, Dec. 5, 1973)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china returned today to the capital of new zealand after ending its performance tour in auckland.

during its stay in auckland, leading industrial and commercial city in new zealand, the troupe gave nine performances in nine successive days to the warm welcome of more than fifteen thousand spectators. many came distance up to one or two hundred miles to see the performances.

on november 25, the new zealand-china society, its auckland branch and the local chinese community jointly held a reception in honour of the kwangchow acrobatic troupe. national president of the society roy evans and the local hosts delivered welcoming speeches at the reception.

in auckland, the troupe gave some items from their repertoire to entertain seven hundred students from five high schools and another to eight hundred pupils from nine primary schools. new zealand and chinese conjurers joined in a mutual display of their skills, and exchanged gifts of conjuring props.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1973)

jose toran, honorary president of the international commission on large dams and president of the spanish national committee of large dams, and his wife wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday.

the spanish guests arrived in china on november 16 at the invitation of the chinese society of hydraulic engineering. they visited water-control projects and people's communes and toured places of historical interest in peking, hofei, shanghai and hangchow.

chien cheng-ying, president of the host society, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, had friendly meetings with the spanish guests in peking on separate occasions.

CHINA AND US

American Doctor Samuel Rosen and Wife Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1973)

liu hsueh-wen, secretary-general of the chinese medical association, met and feted american doctor samuel rosen and his wife on december 4. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and medical workers in peking fu yi-cheng, hsu yin-hsiang, chang ching-sung and li chu.

dr. and mrs. samuel rosen have come to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association, and will visit northeast and southern chinese cities.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

China, Upper Volta Sign Agreement on Cooperation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1973)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between china and upper volta was signed in ouagadougou on december 3 by upper volta foreign minister joseph conombo and chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih on behalf of their respective governments, according to a report from ouagadougou.

at the signing ceremony, both the chinese ambassador and the upper volta foreign minister made speeches. they expressed the wish that the friendly cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples will be consolidated and develop day by day.

present at the ceremony were upper volta minister of youth and sports felix tientaraboum, director of the office of the foreign ministry s. ouedraogo and diplomats of the chinese embassy in upper volta.

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